



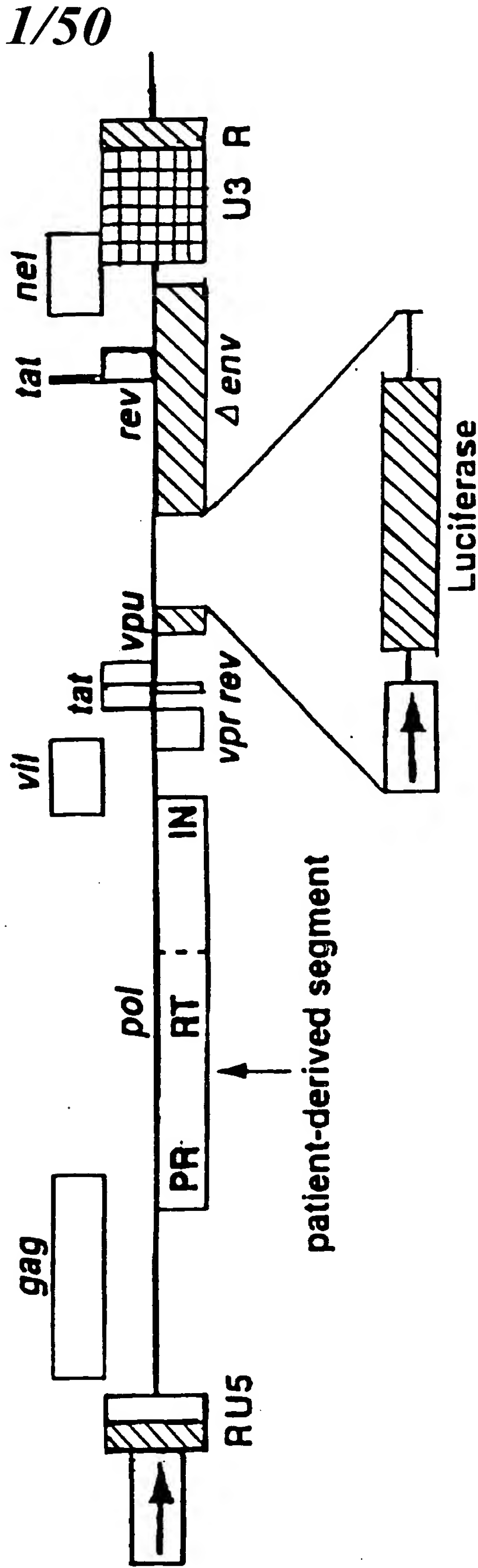
Applicants : Neil T. Parkin and Rainer Ziermann
U. S. Serial No. 09/874,472
Filing Date: June 4, 2001
Title of the Invention: MEANS AND METHODS FOR
MONITORING PROTEASE INHIBITOR
ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND GUIDING
THERAPEUTIC DECISIONS IN THE TREATMENT
OF HIV/AIDS

Sheet 1 of 50

09874472.101702

FIGURE 1

PhenoSense™ HIV Resistance Test Vector.

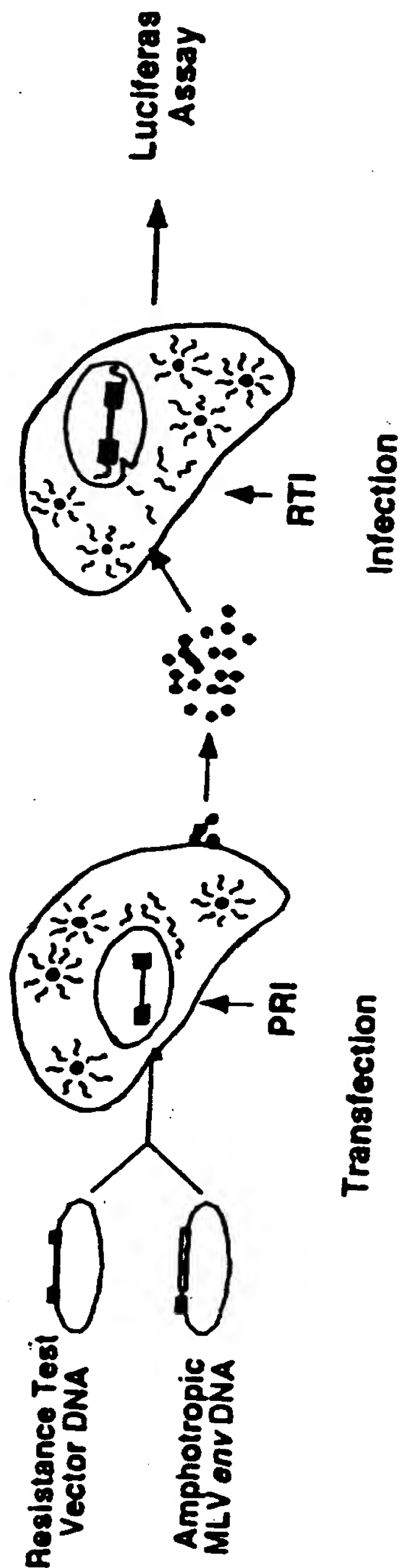




2/50

FIGURE 2

PhenoSense™ HIV Schematic Diagram.





3/50

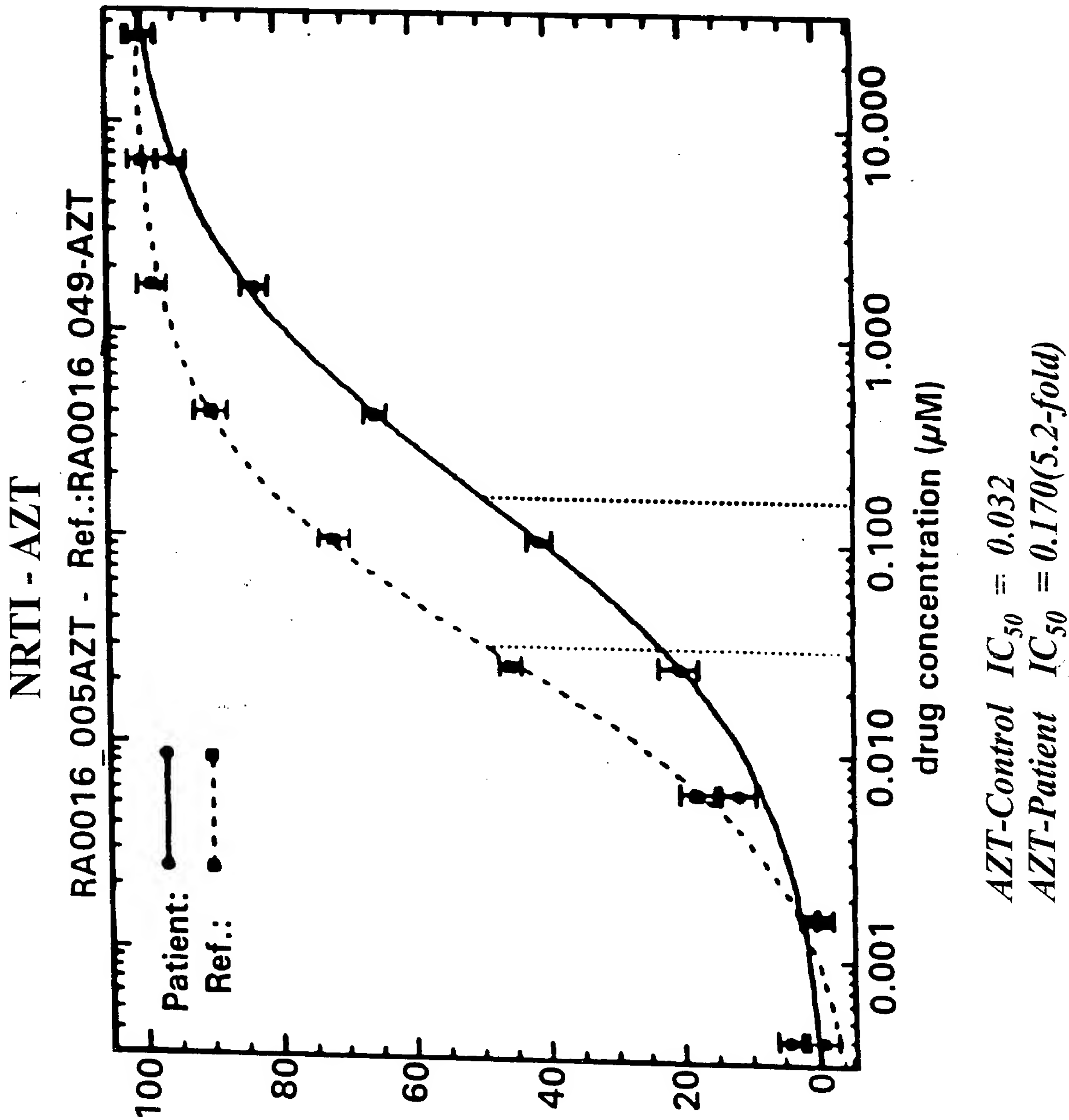
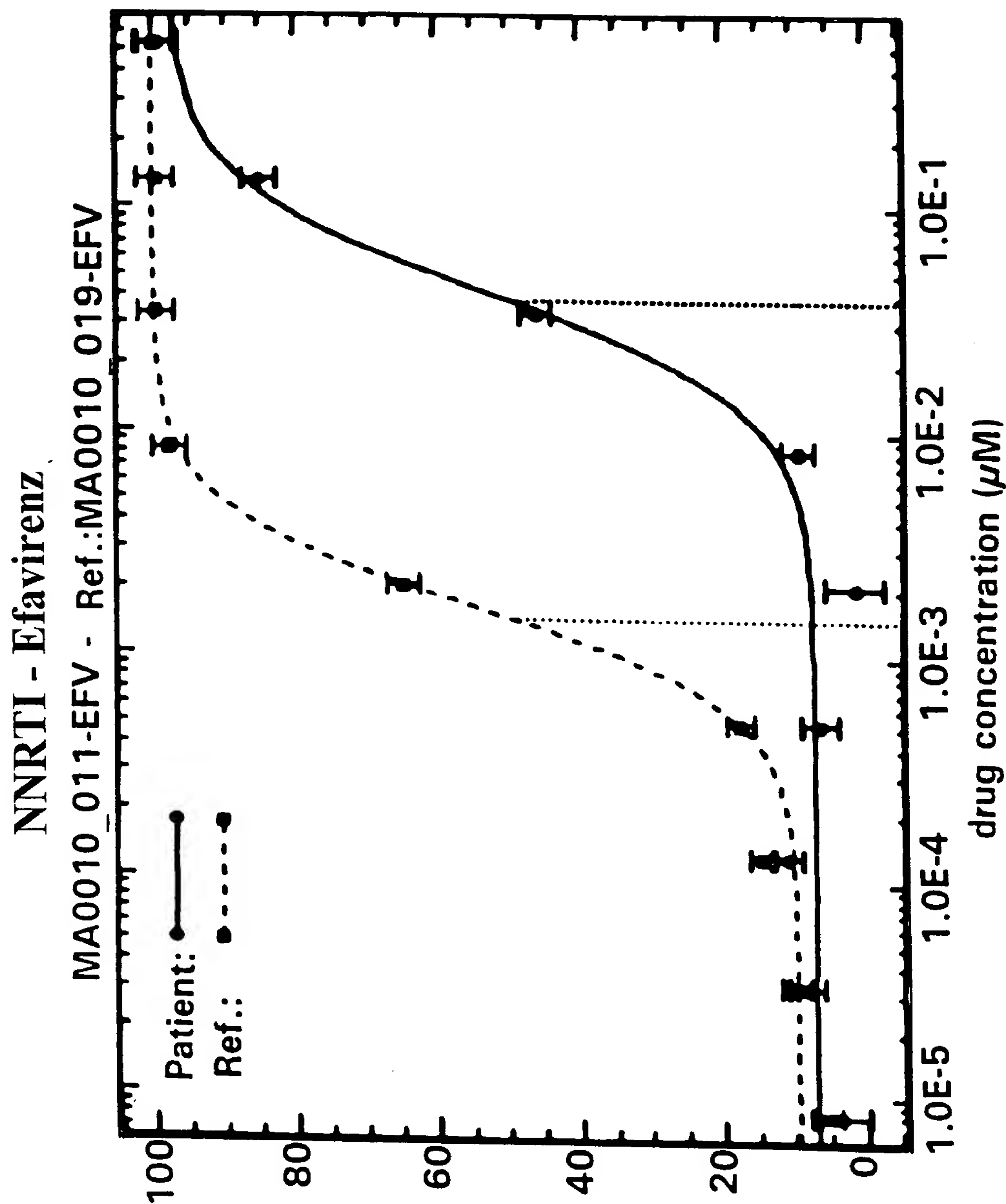


FIGURE 3A



4/50





5/50

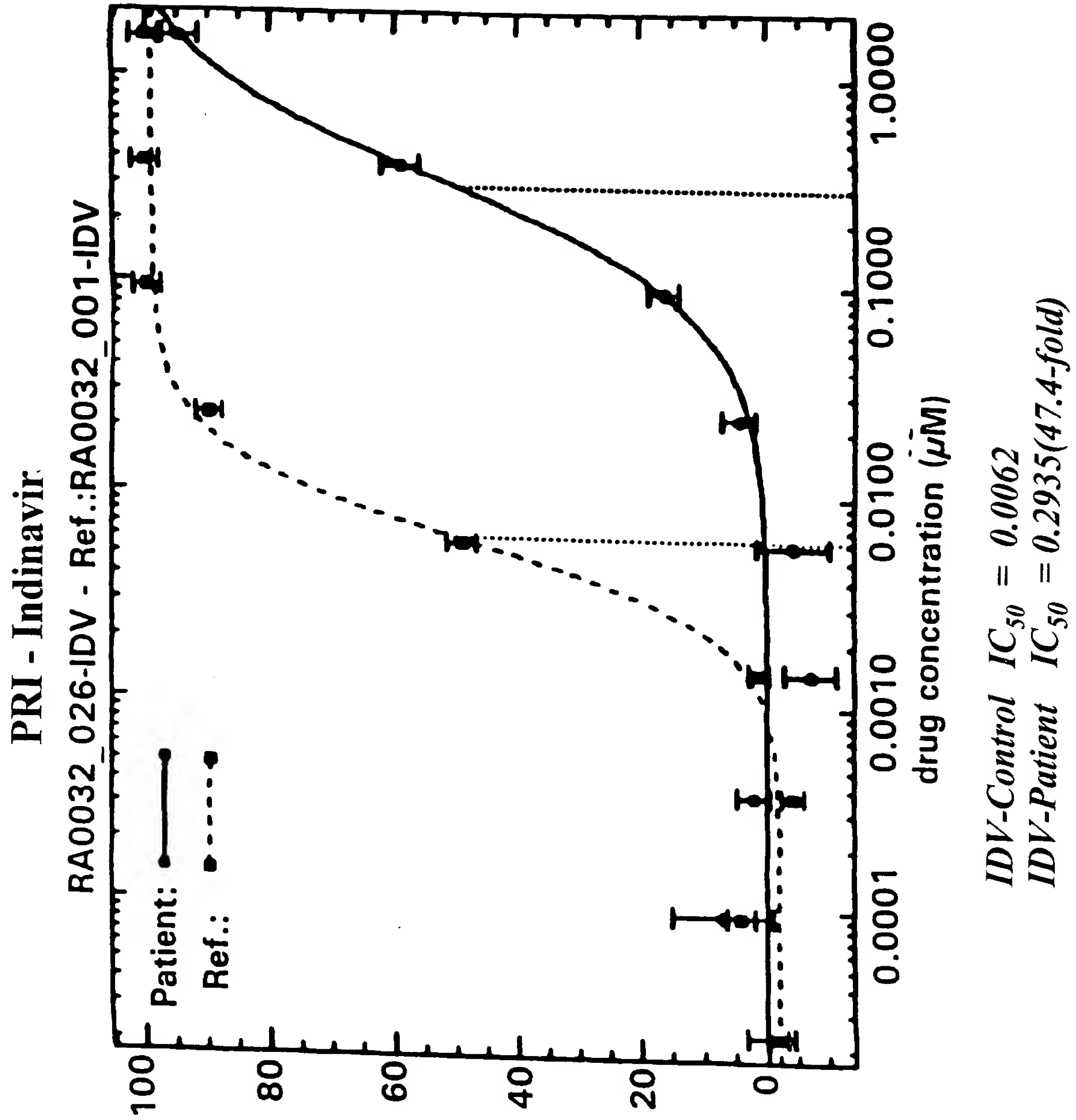


FIGURE 3C



6/50

FIGURE 4A

SQV

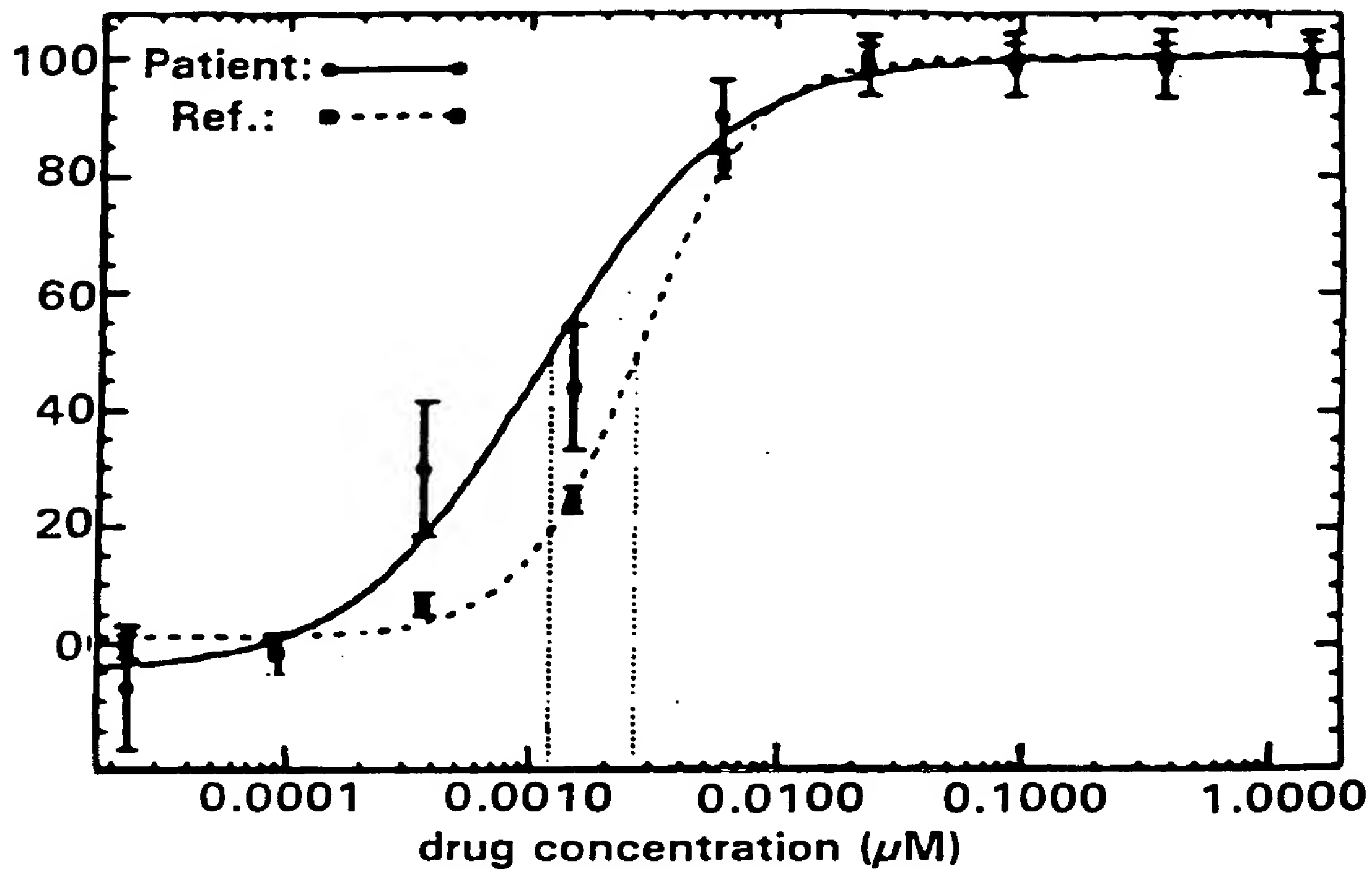
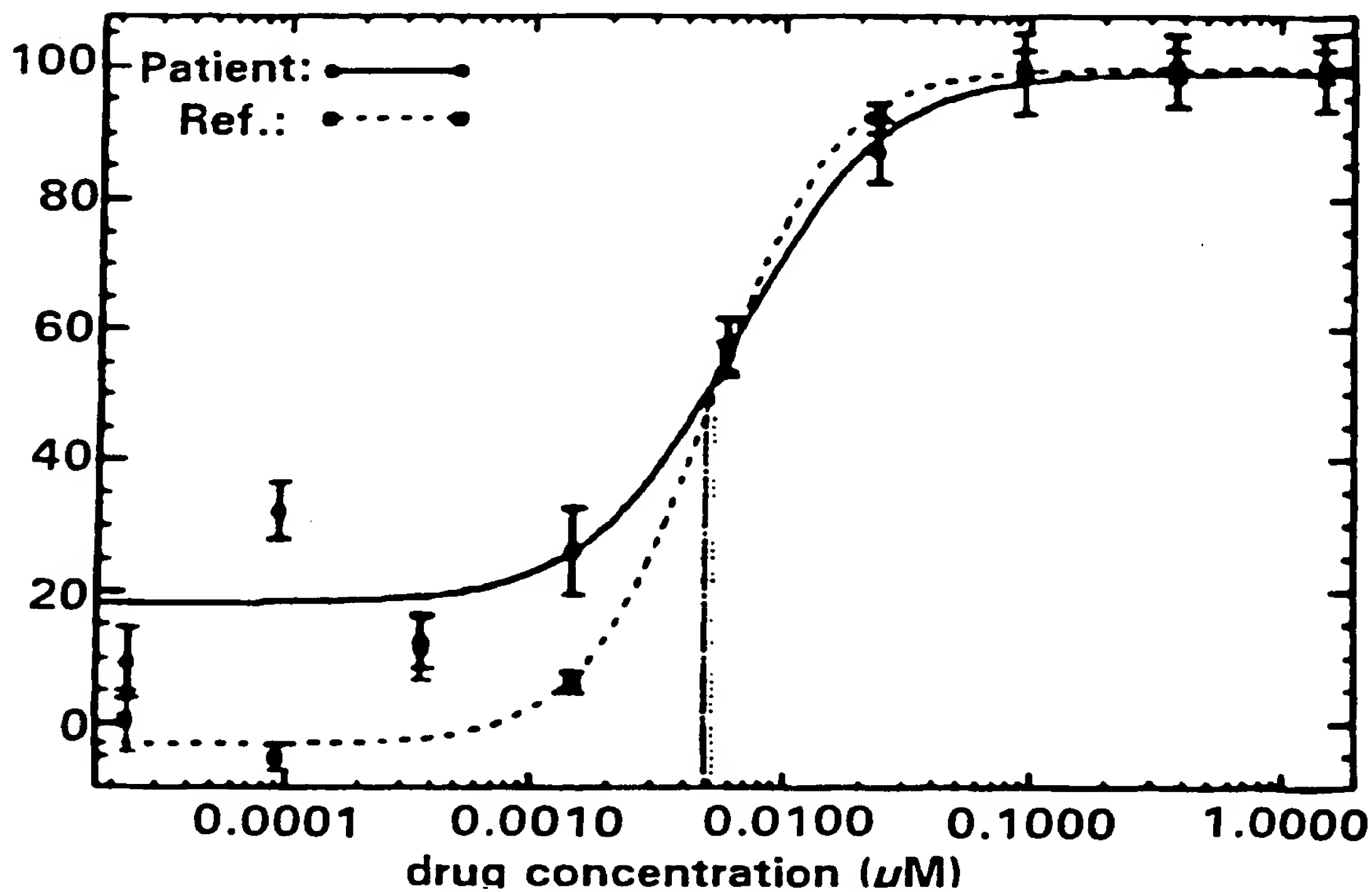
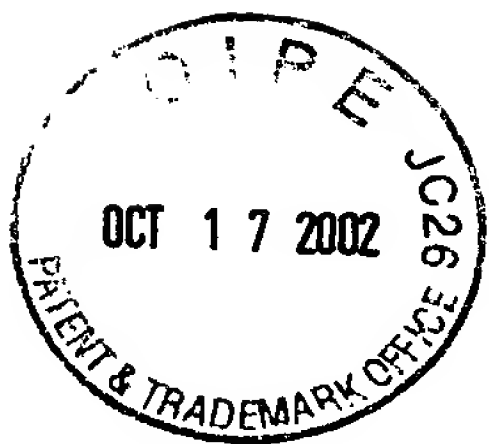


FIGURE 4B

IDV





7/50

FIGURE 4C

RTV

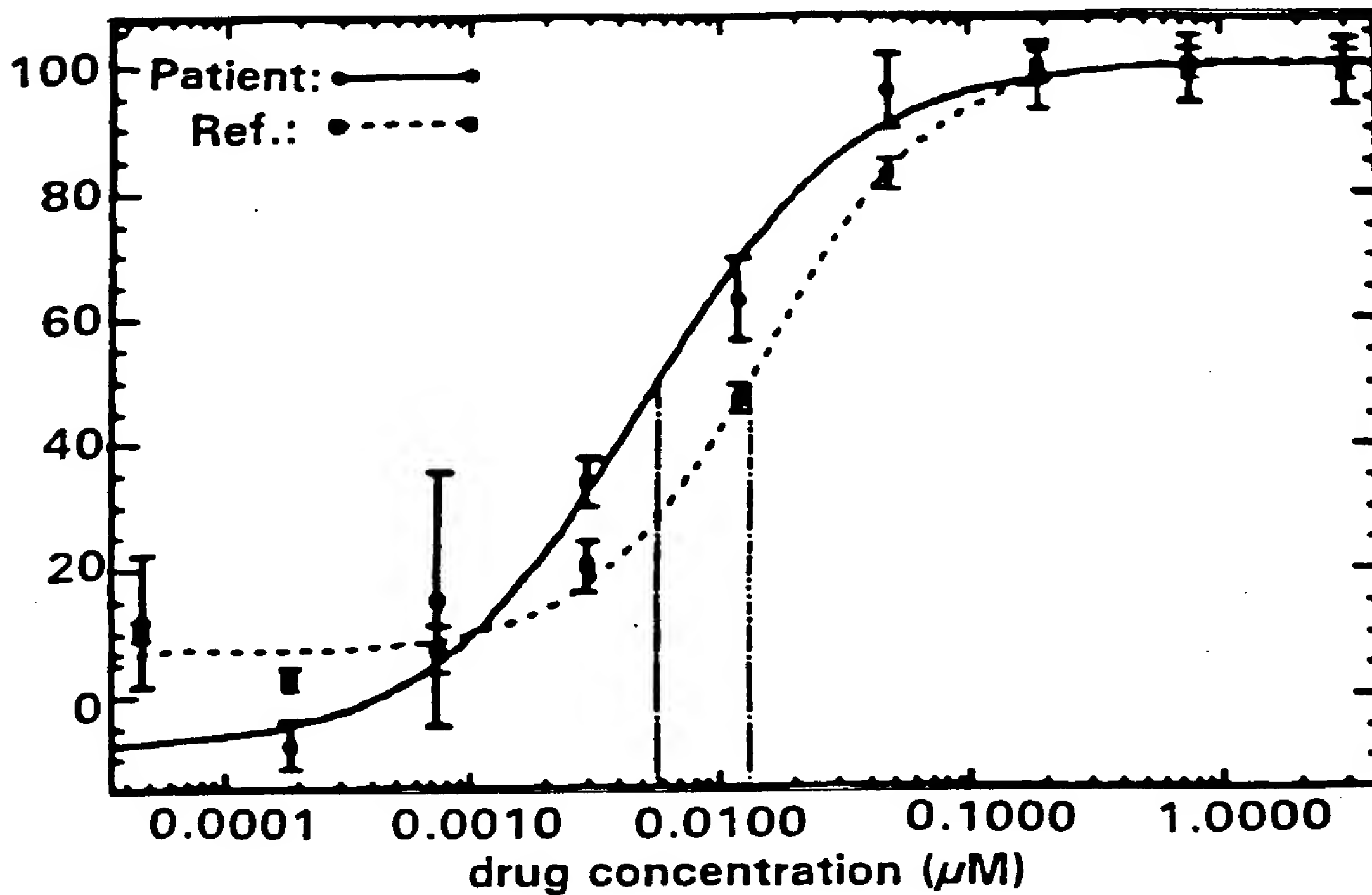
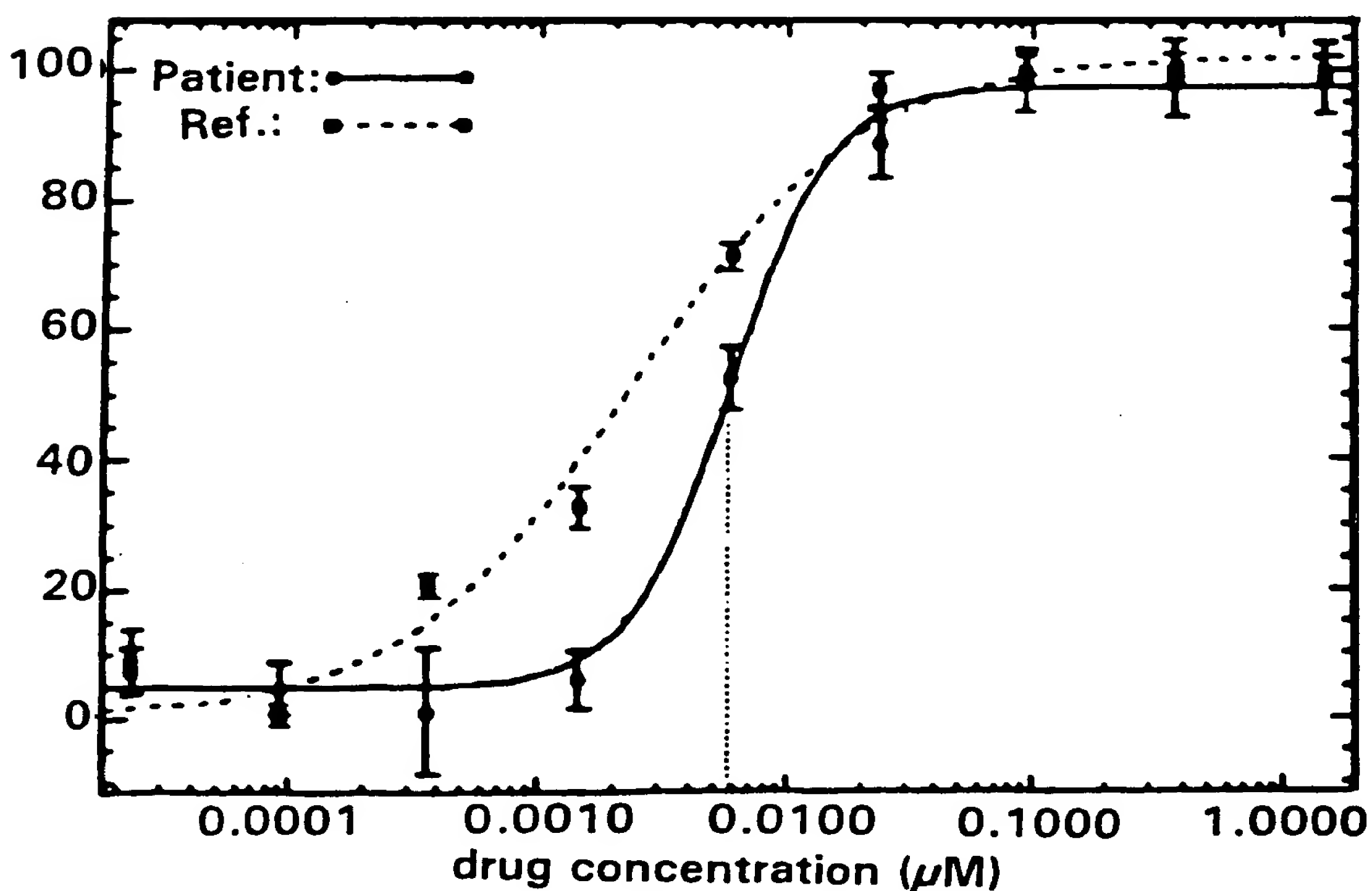


FIGURE 4D

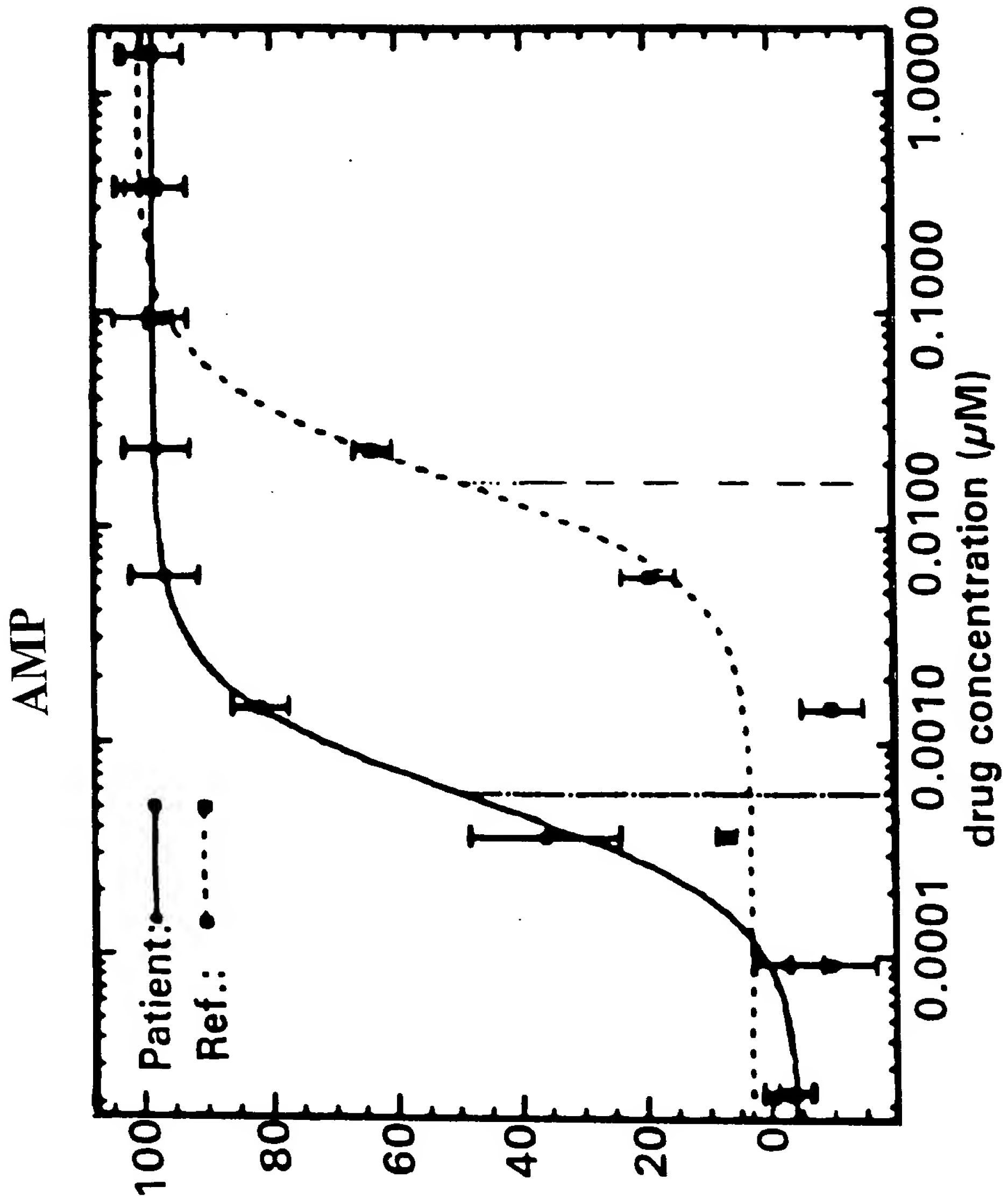
NFV





8/50

FIGURE 4E





9/50

FIGURE 5A

SQV

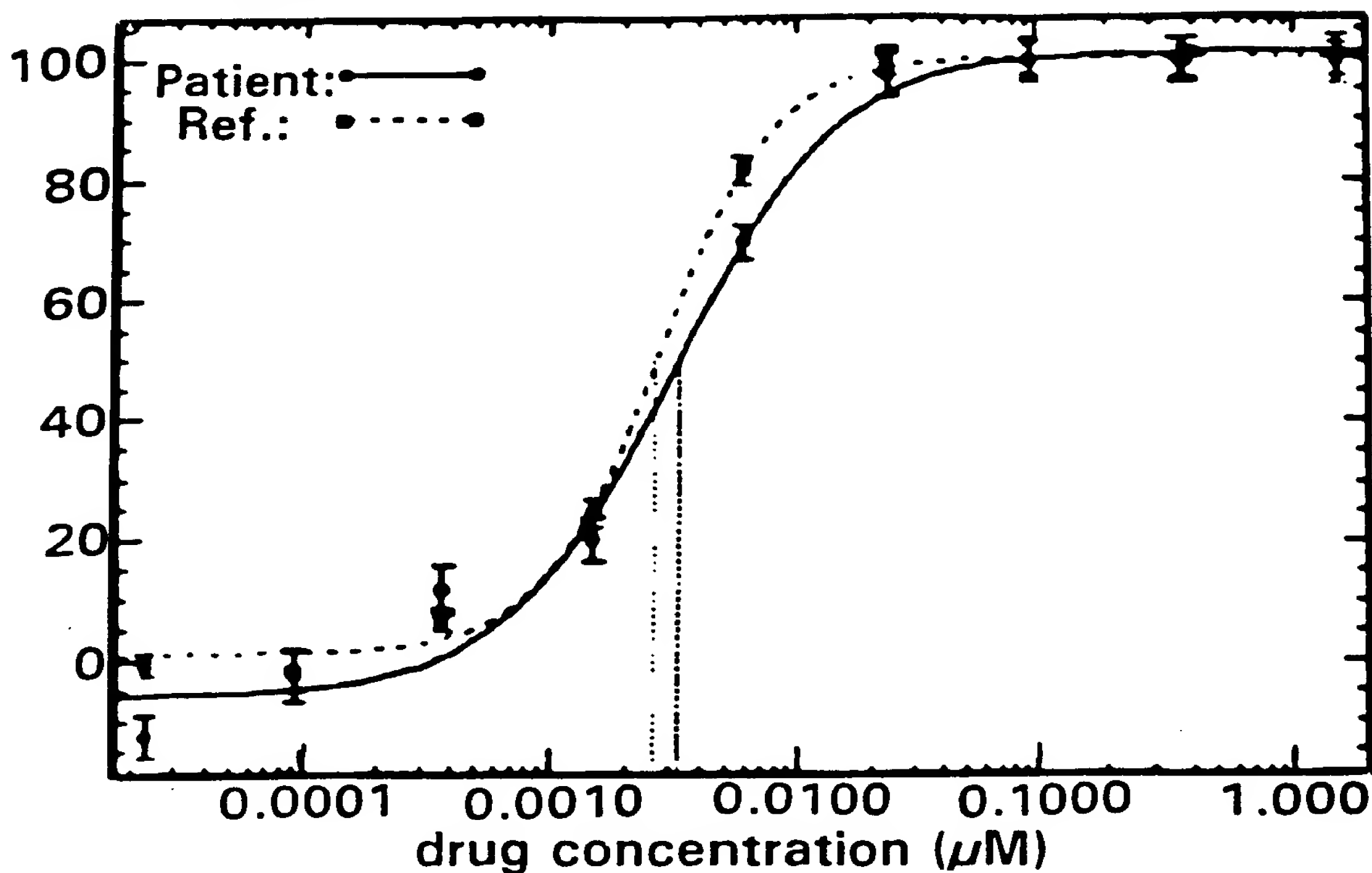
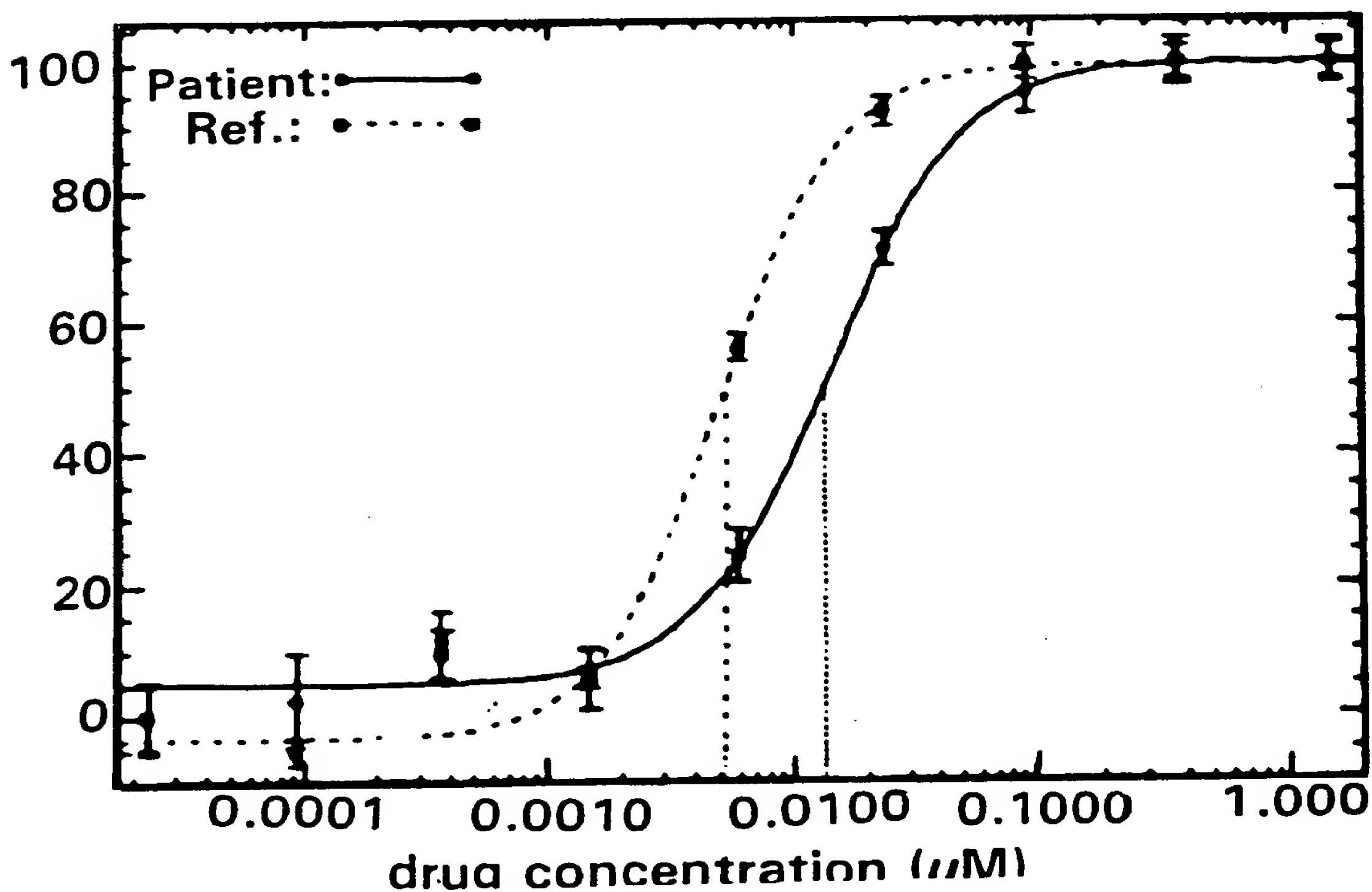


FIGURE 5B

IDV





10/50

FIGURE 5C

RTV

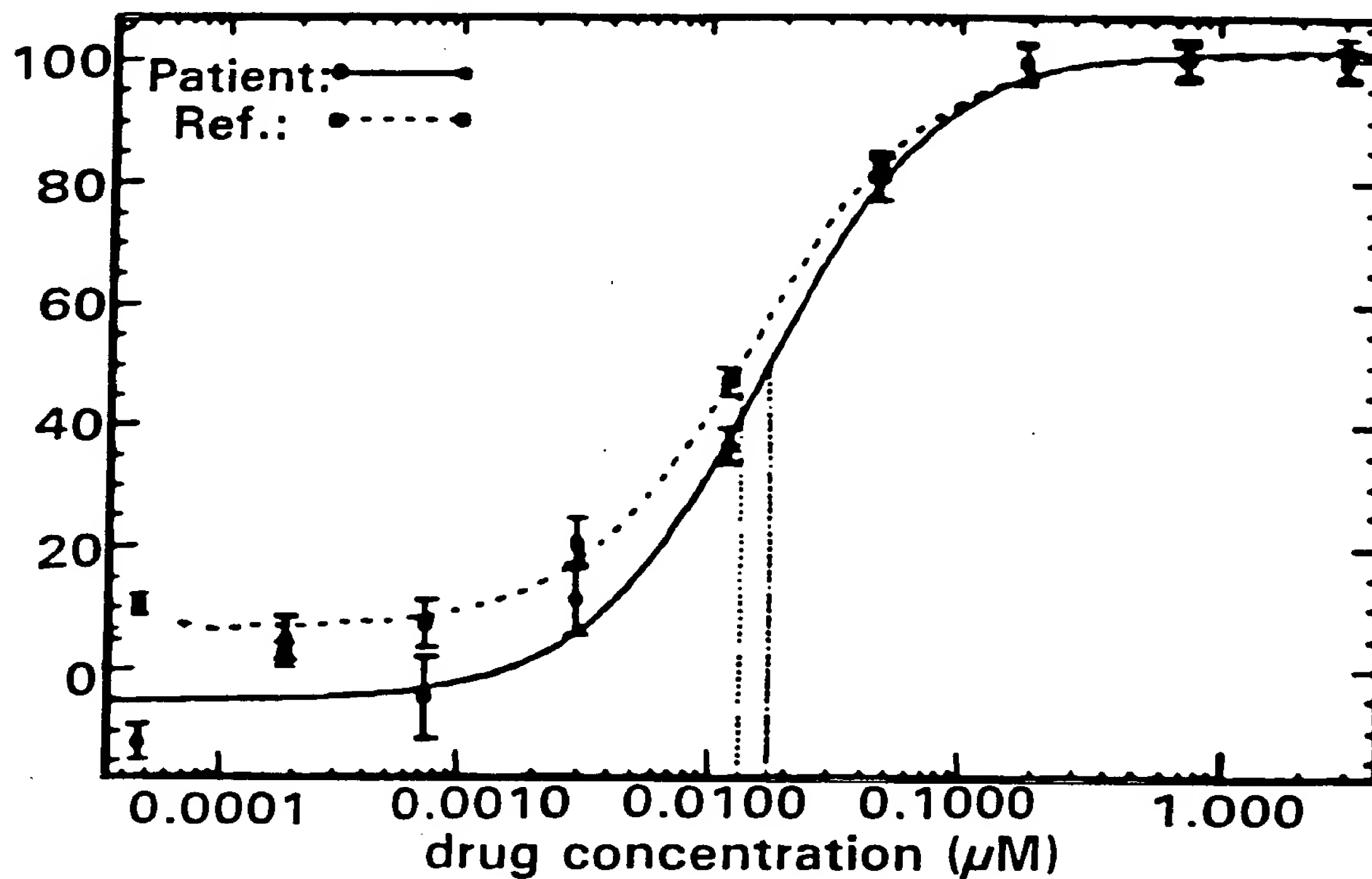
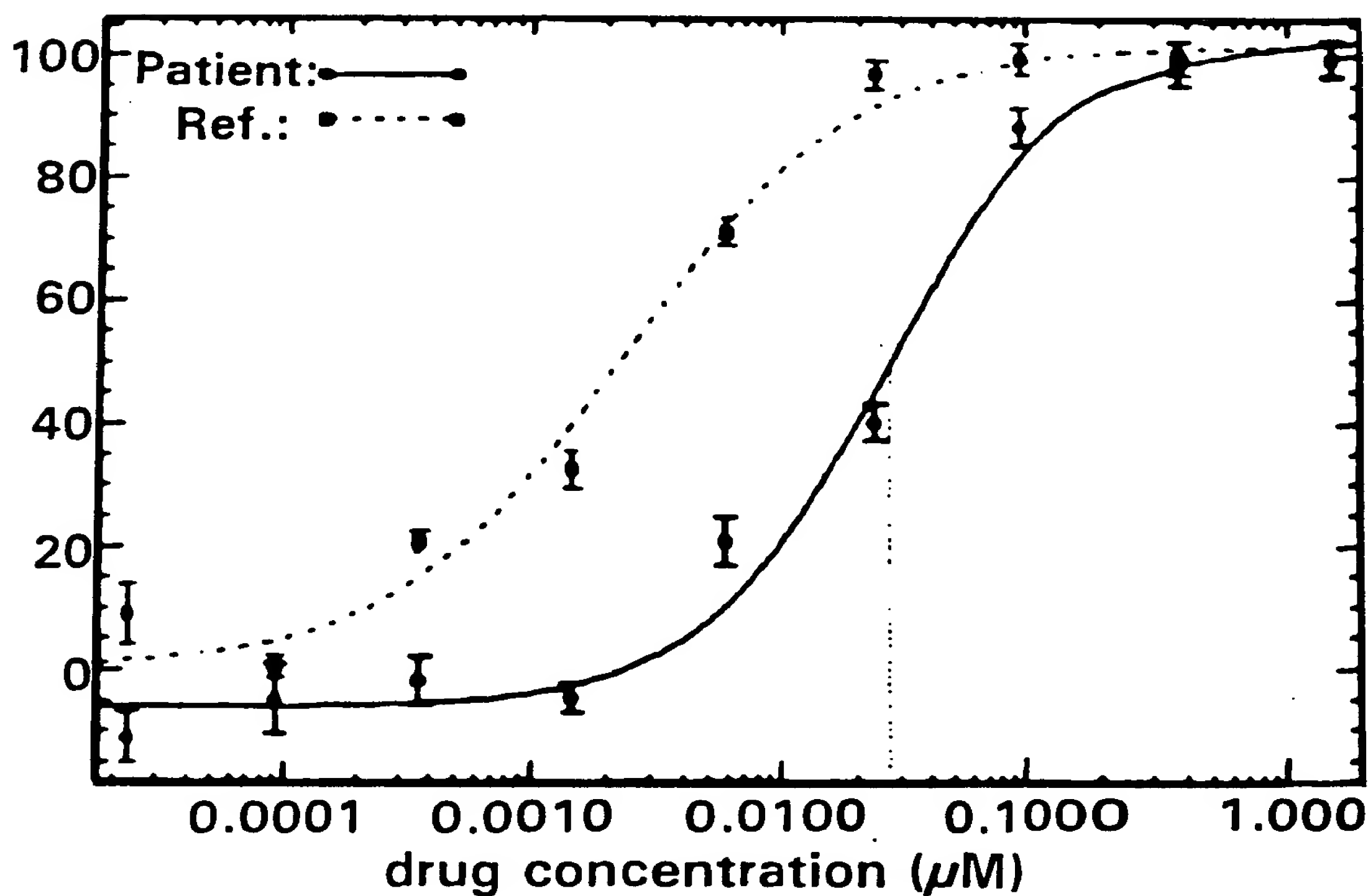


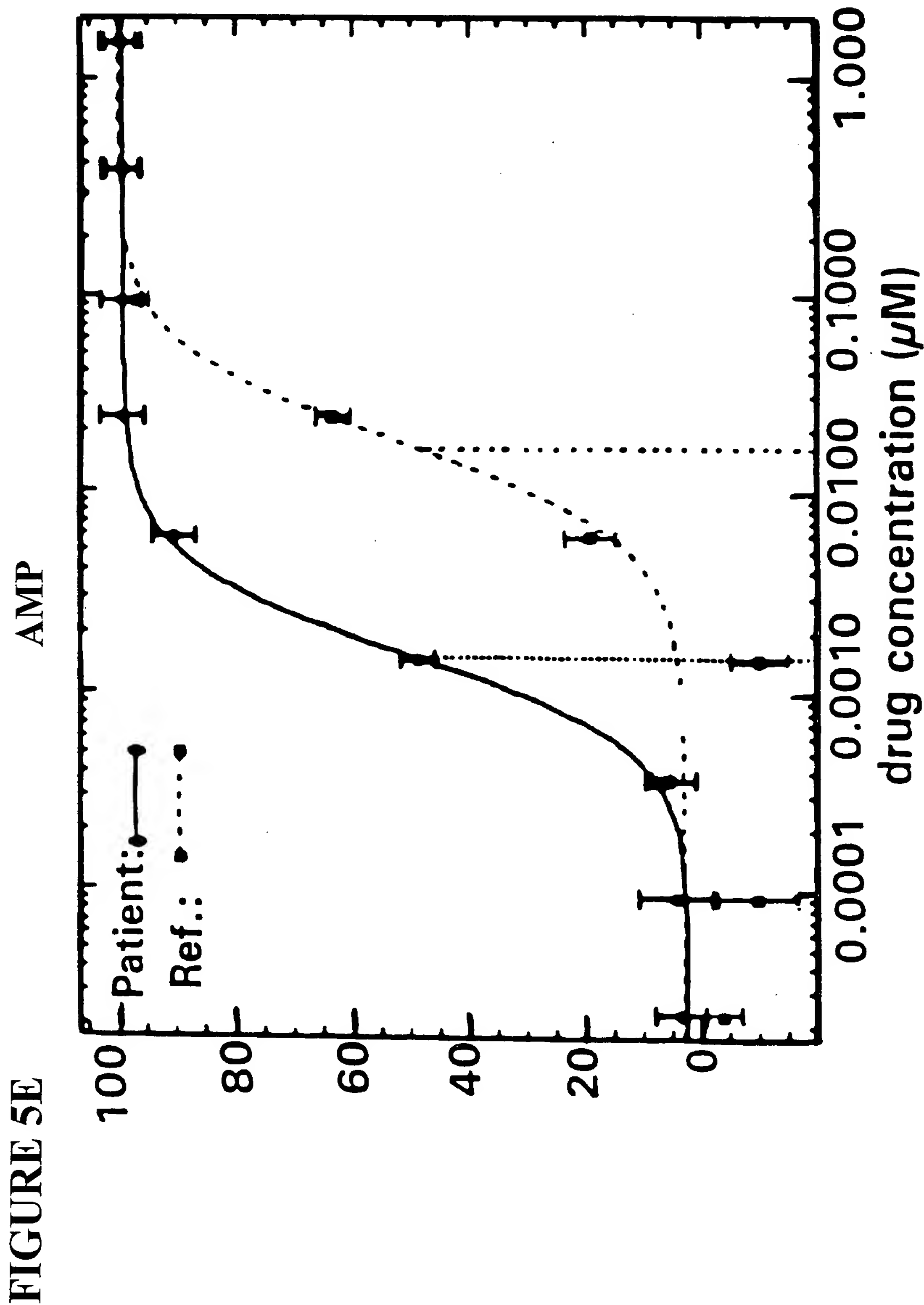
FIGURE 5D

NFV





11/50,

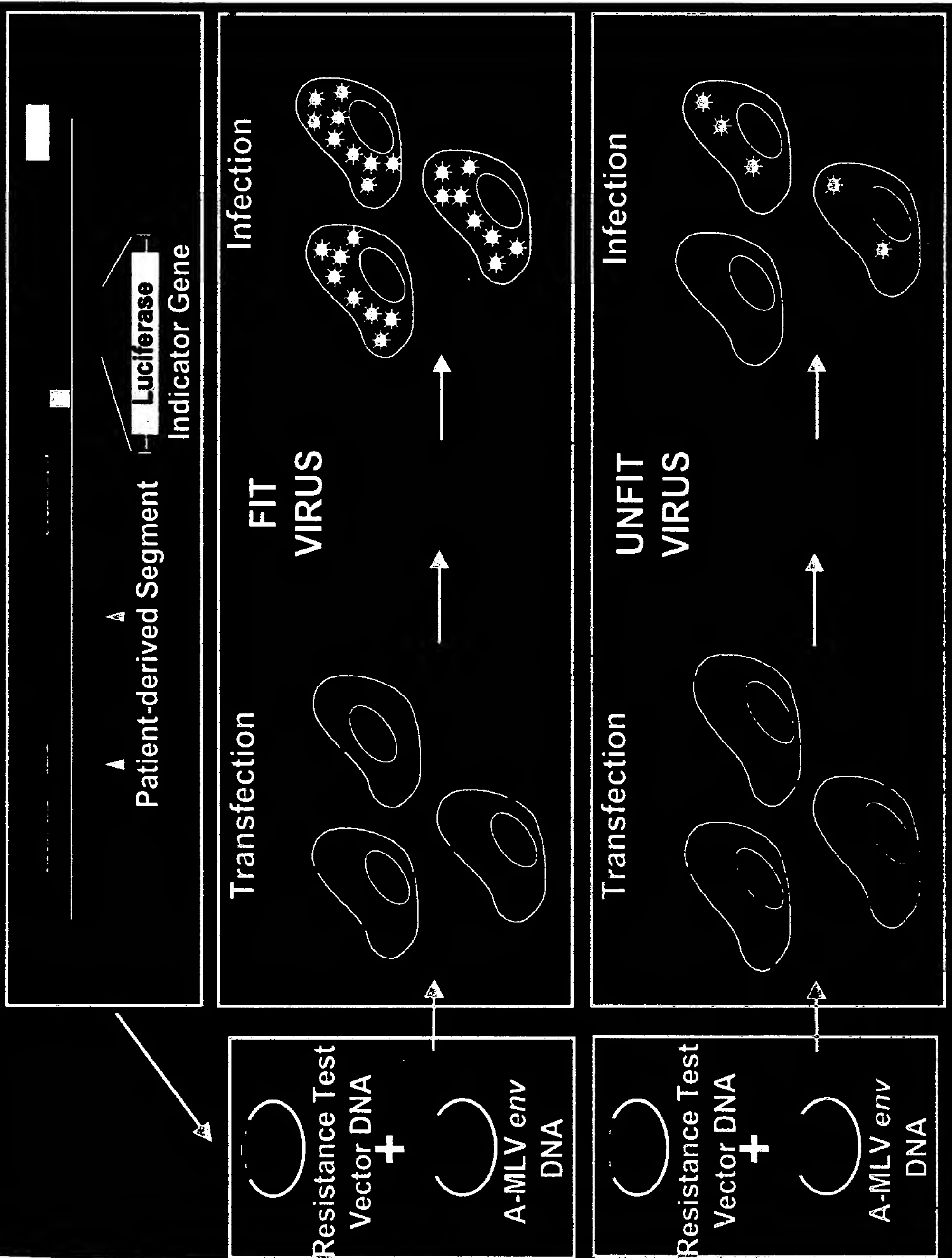


10/17/02
 jc962 U.S. PTO

12/50

FIGURE 6A

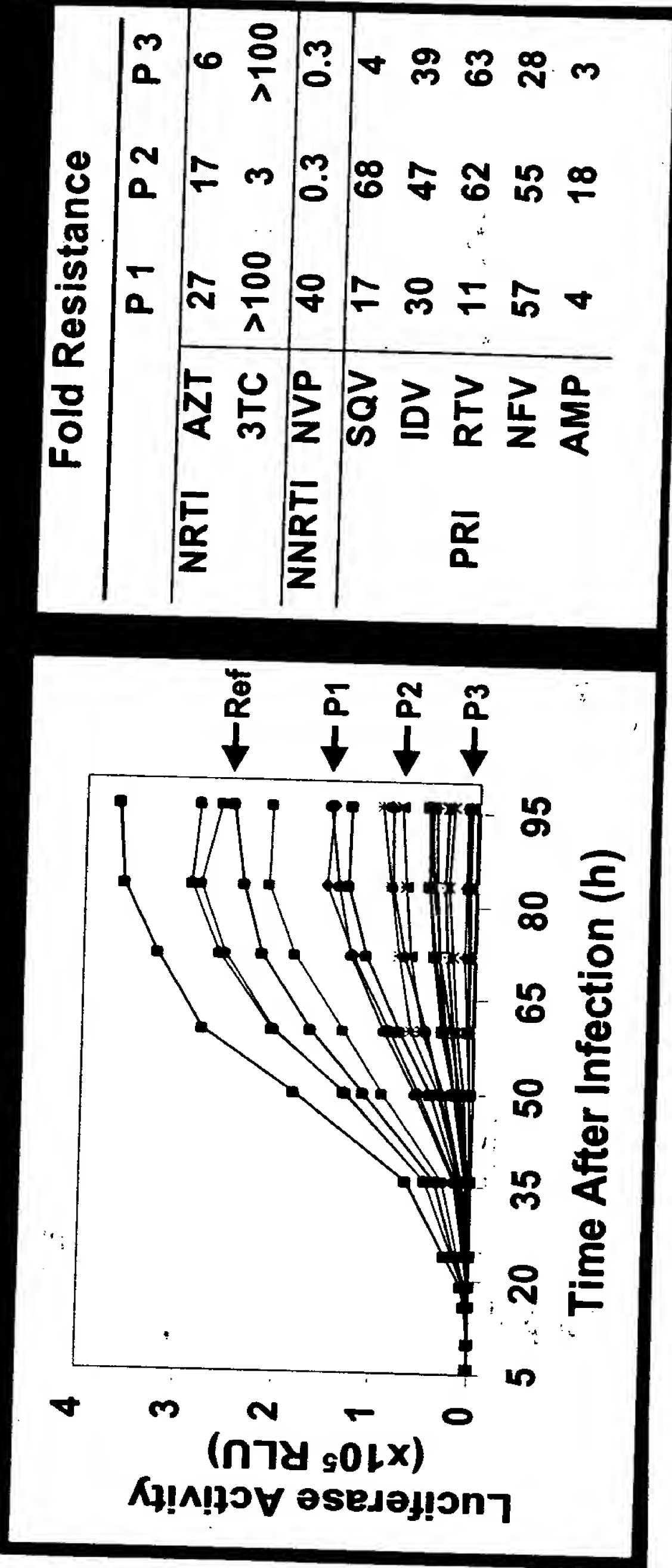
Figure A: Fitness Assay



13/50

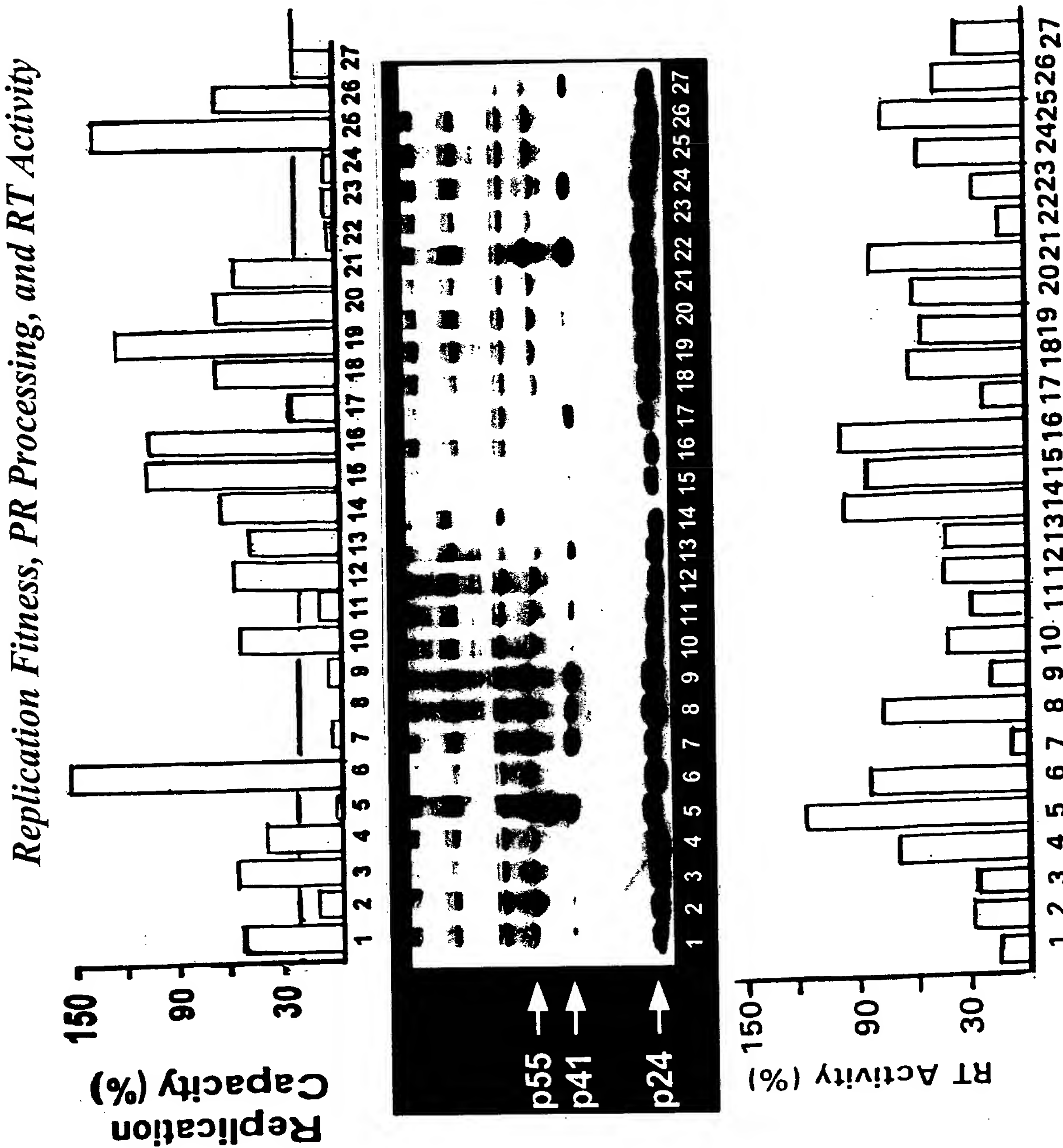
FIGURE 6B

Figure B: Luciferase Activity in Infected Cells



CU/LV/UV
OLD .S'N 2962f

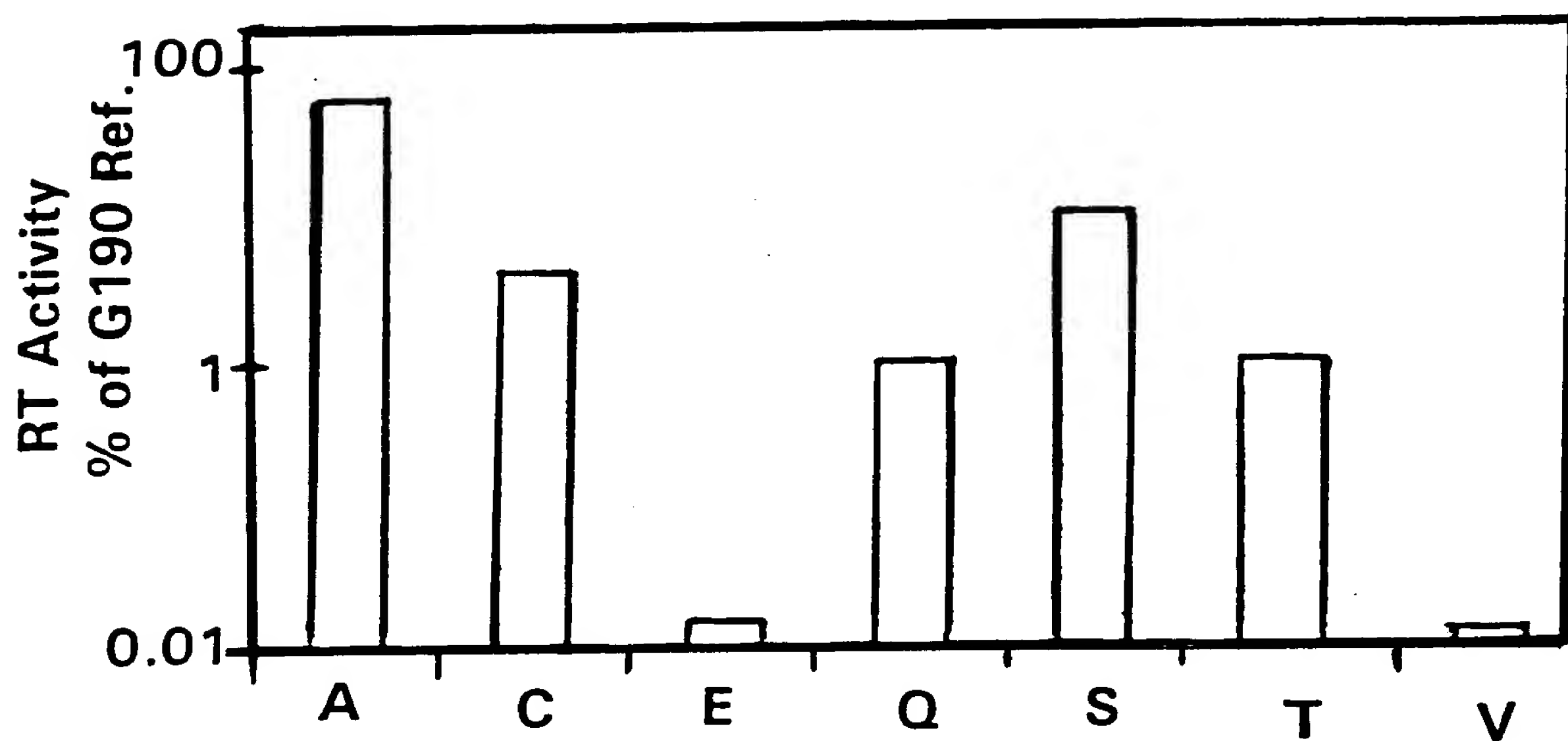
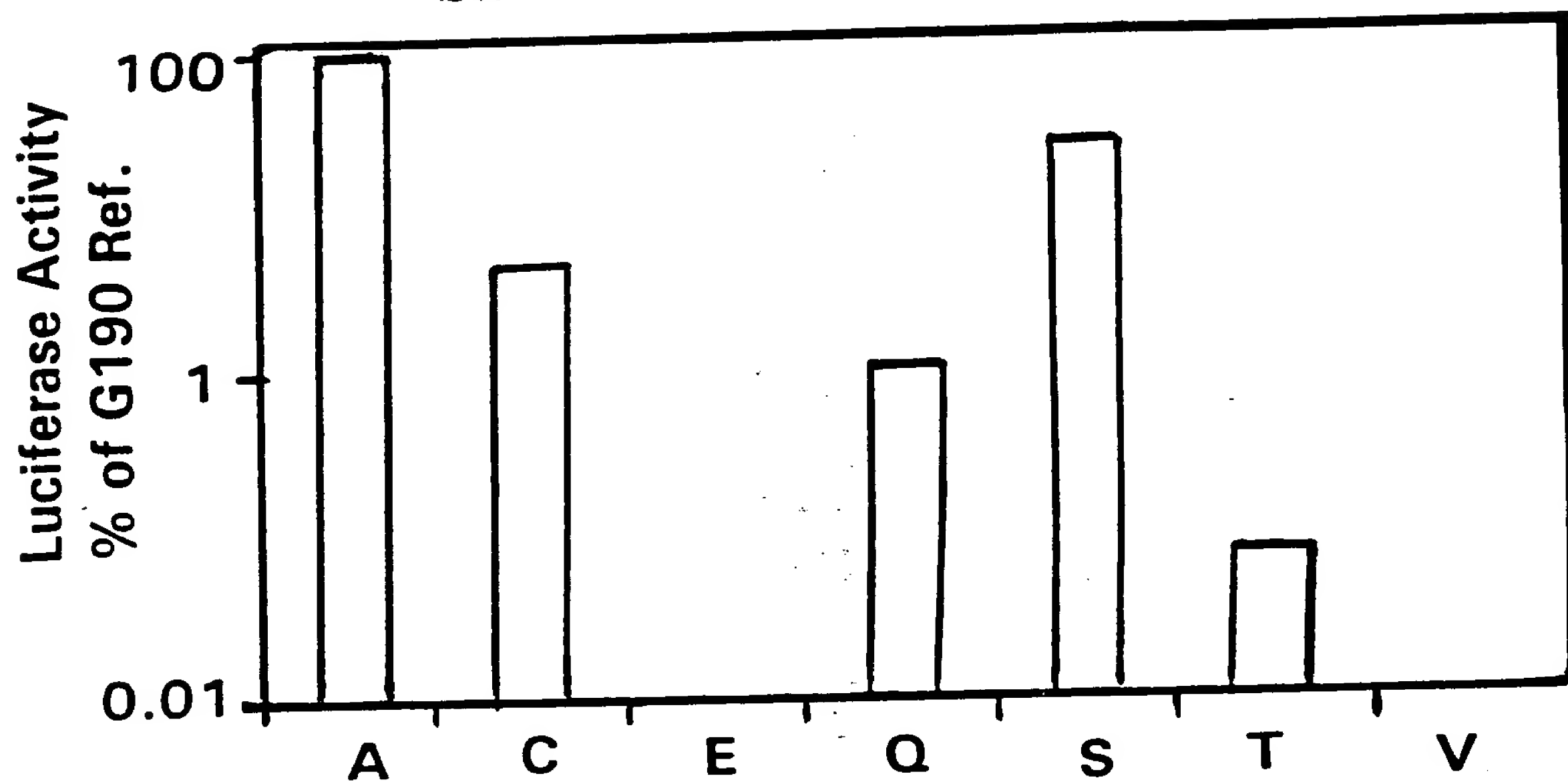
14/50



15/50

FIGURE 6D

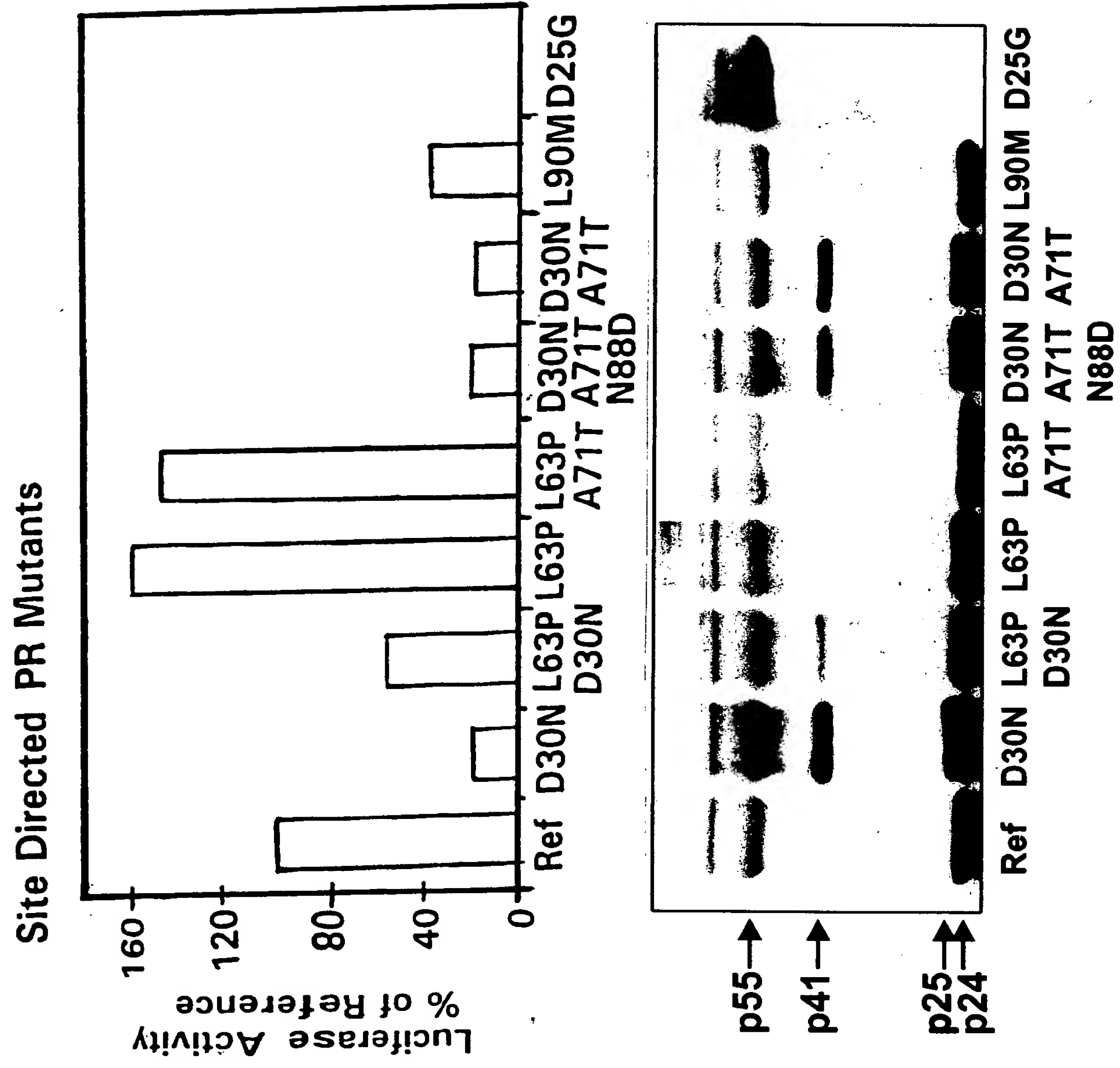
Site Directed RT Mutants (G 1 90 Series)



G 190 Mutants

A = Ala C = Cys
E = Glu Q = Gln
S = Ser T = Thr

16/50



17/50

FIGURE 6F

*Figure F: Phenotypic Drug Susceptibility,
Replication Fitness and PR/RT Function*

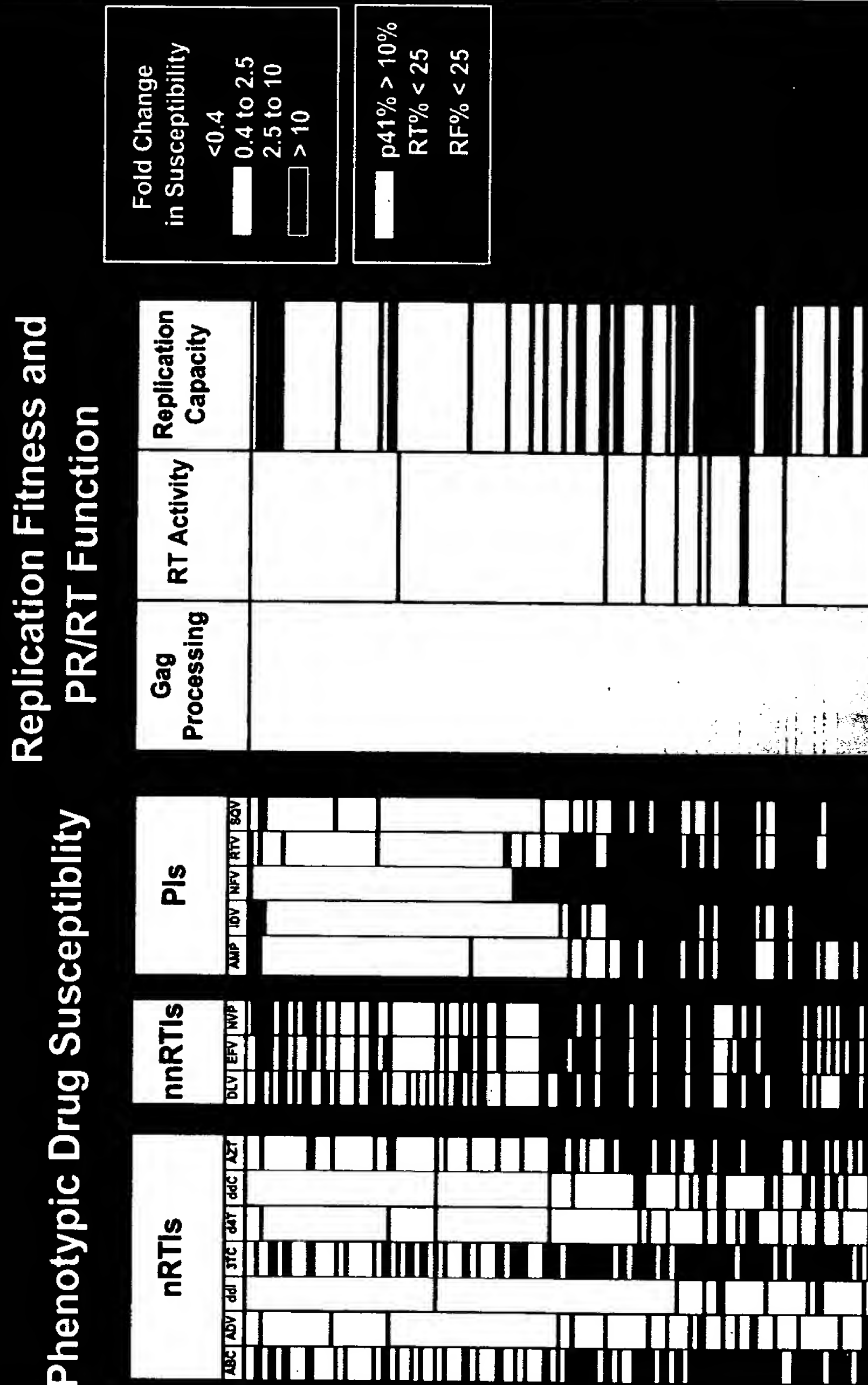
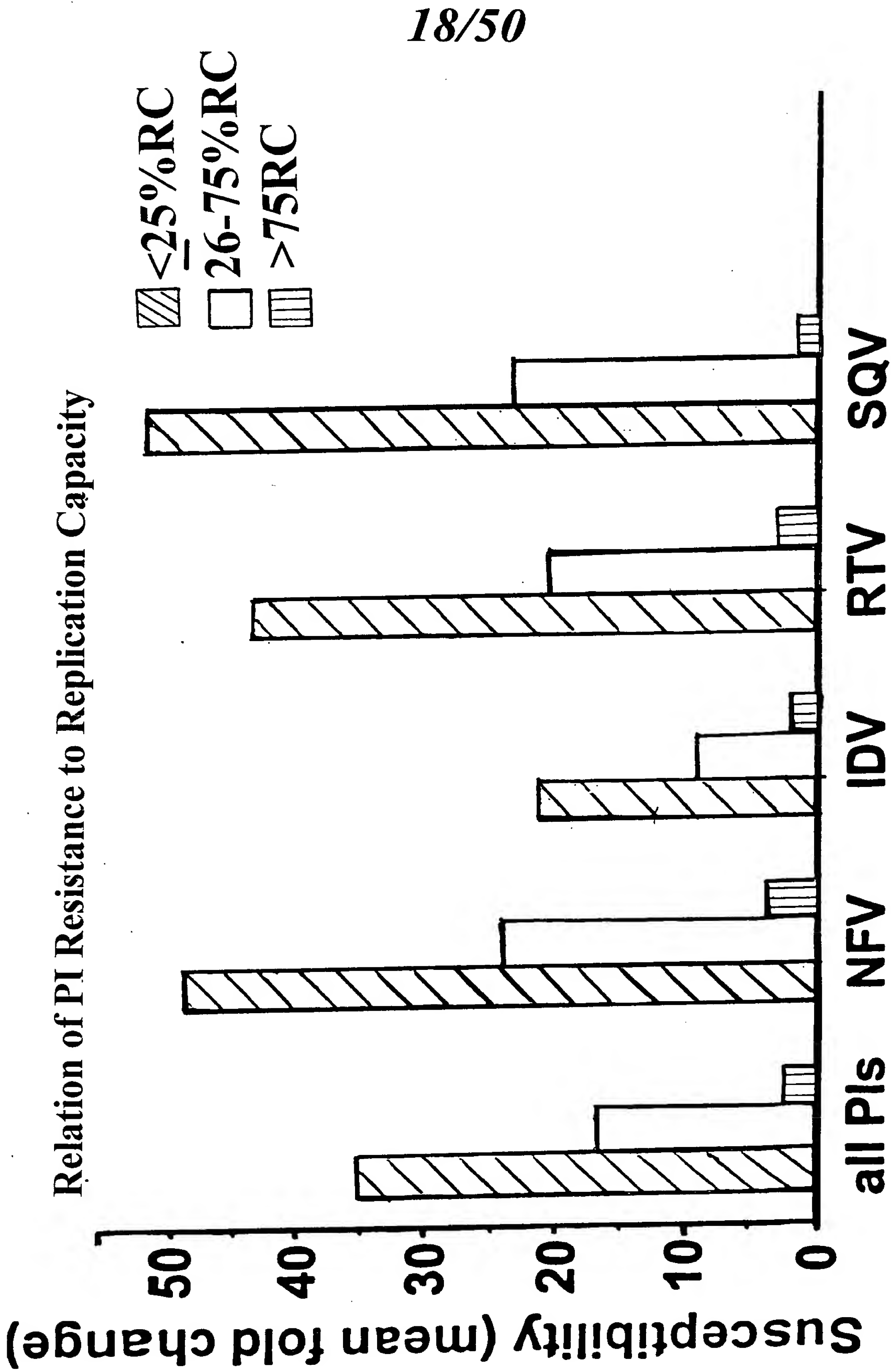


FIGURE 6G

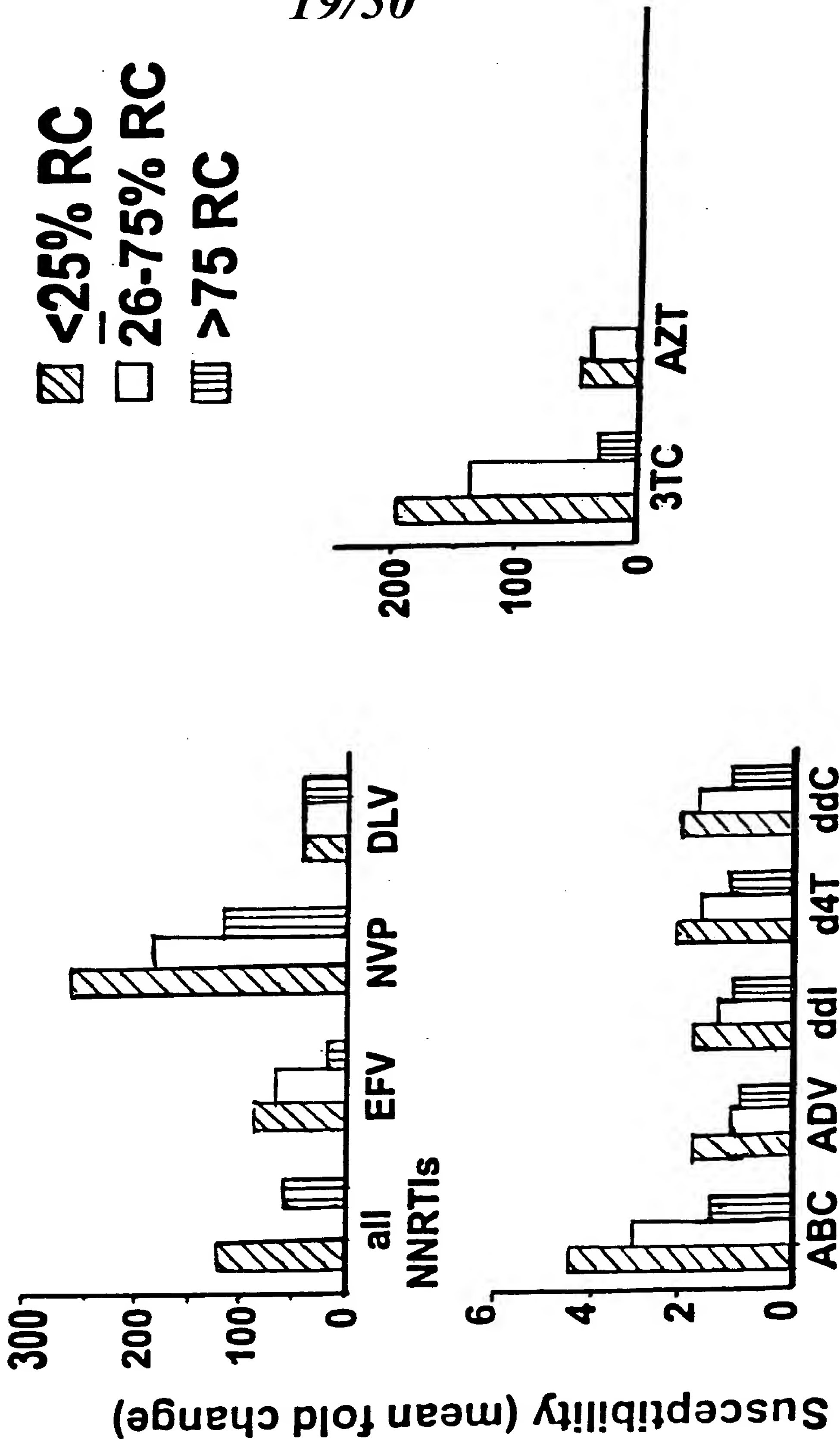




19/50

FIGURE 6H

Relation of NRTI and NNRTI Resistance to Replication Capacity

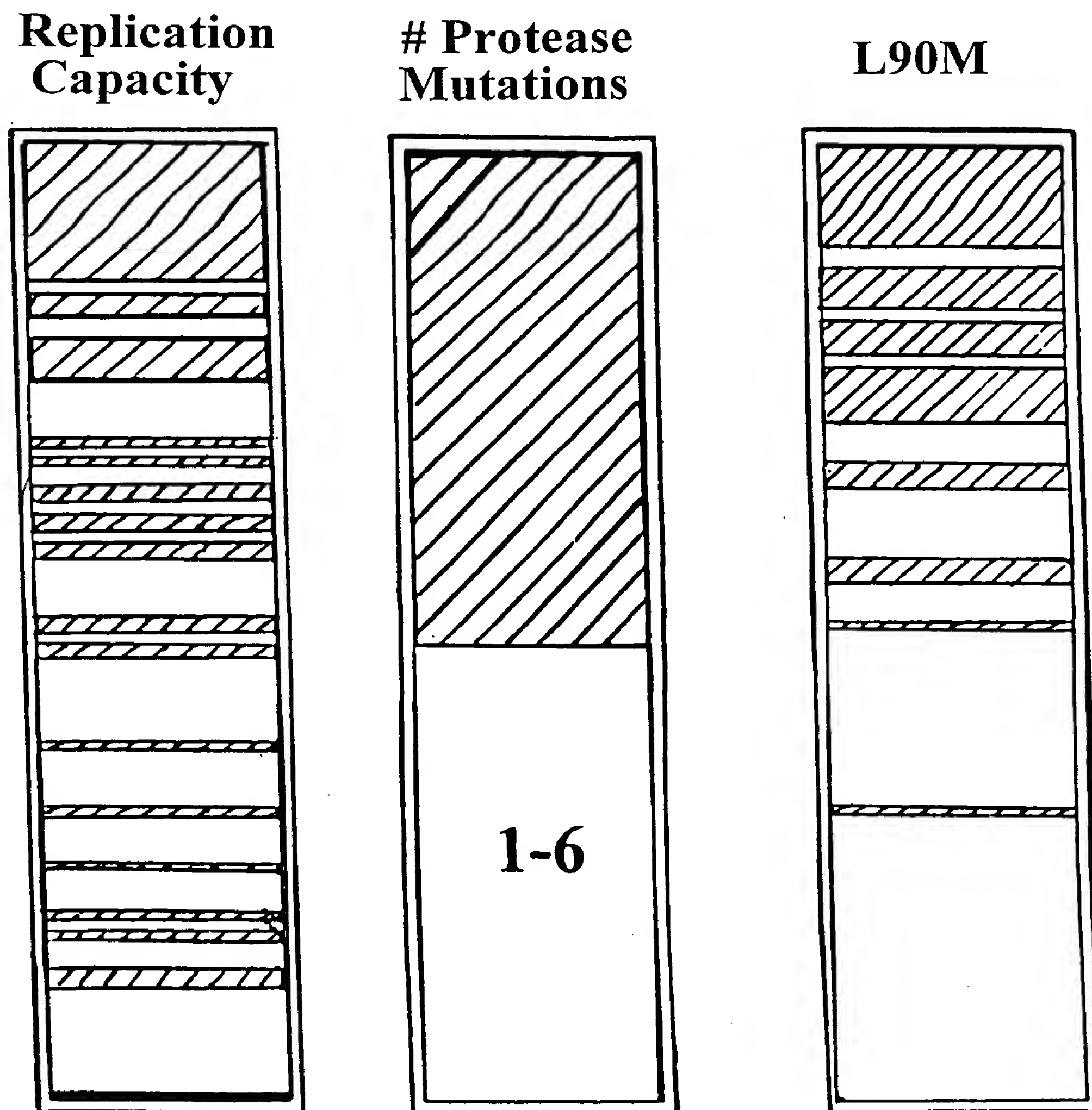




20/50

FIGURE 6I

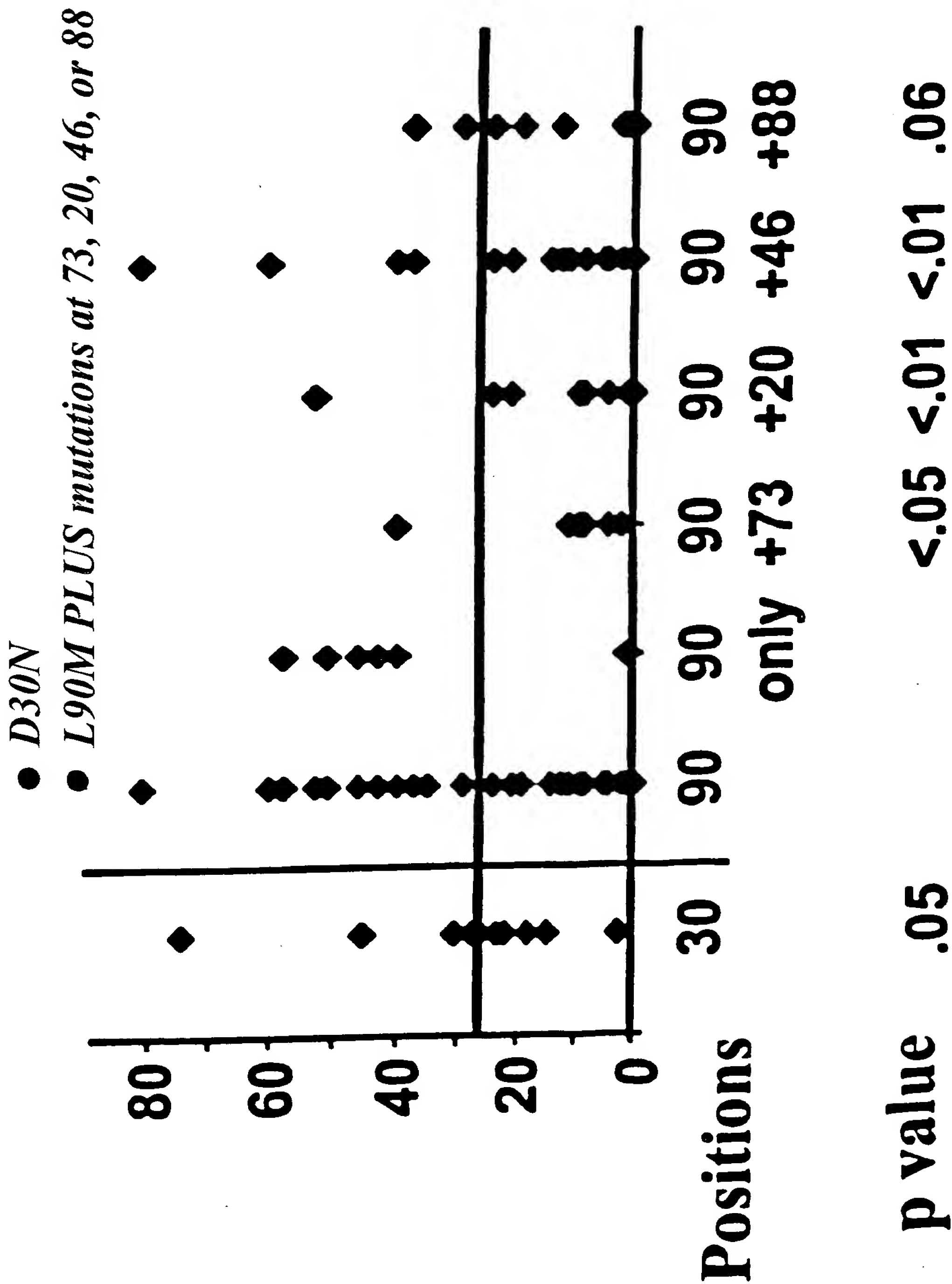
**Low Replication Capacity is Associated with High
Numbers of Mutations in Protease and L90M**





21/50

FIGURE 6J
**Low Replication Capacity is Associated With Specific
Protease Mutations**

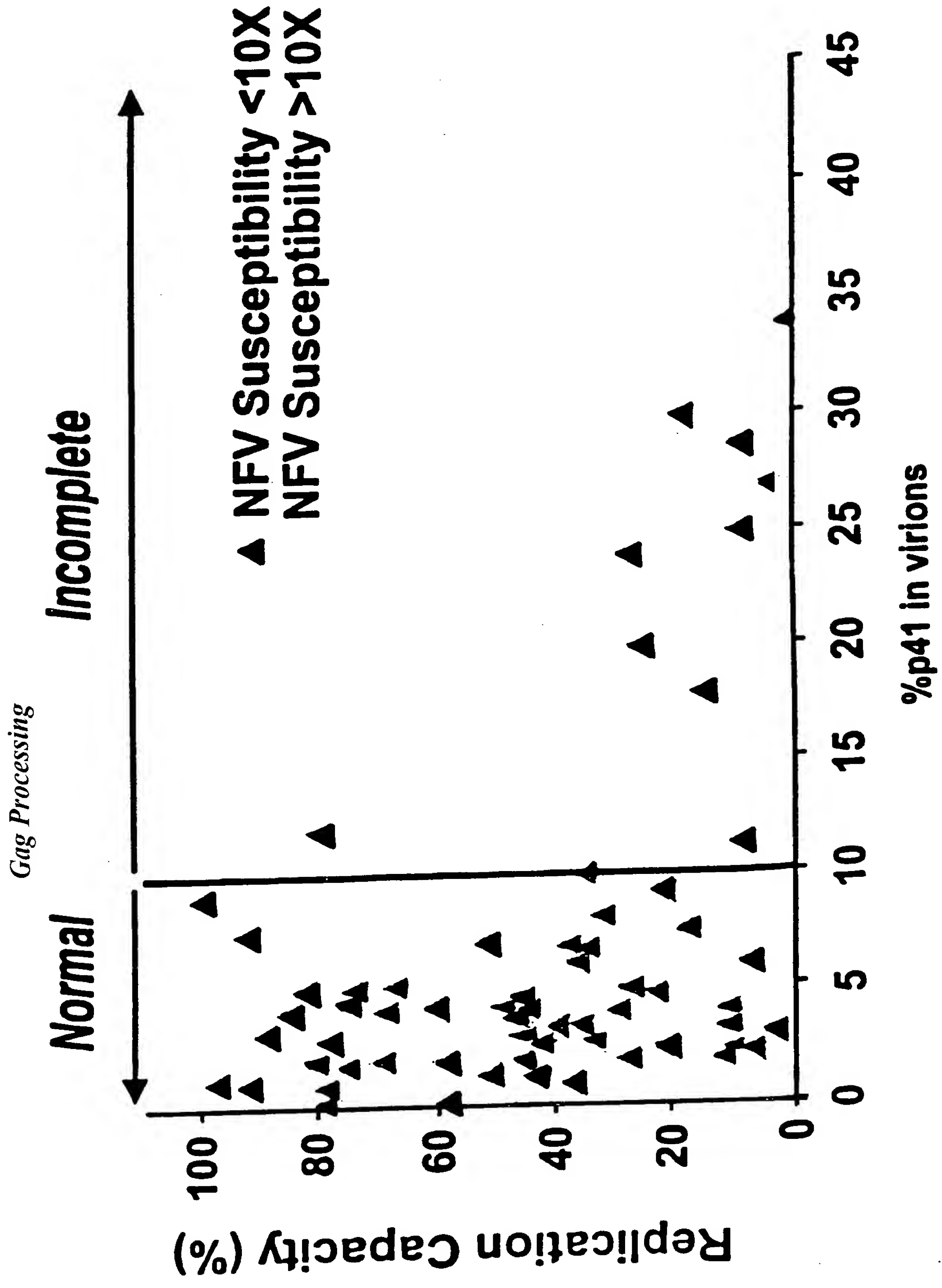




22/50

Relation of NFV Phenotypic Drug Susceptibility, gag Processing and
Replication Fitness

FIGURE 6K



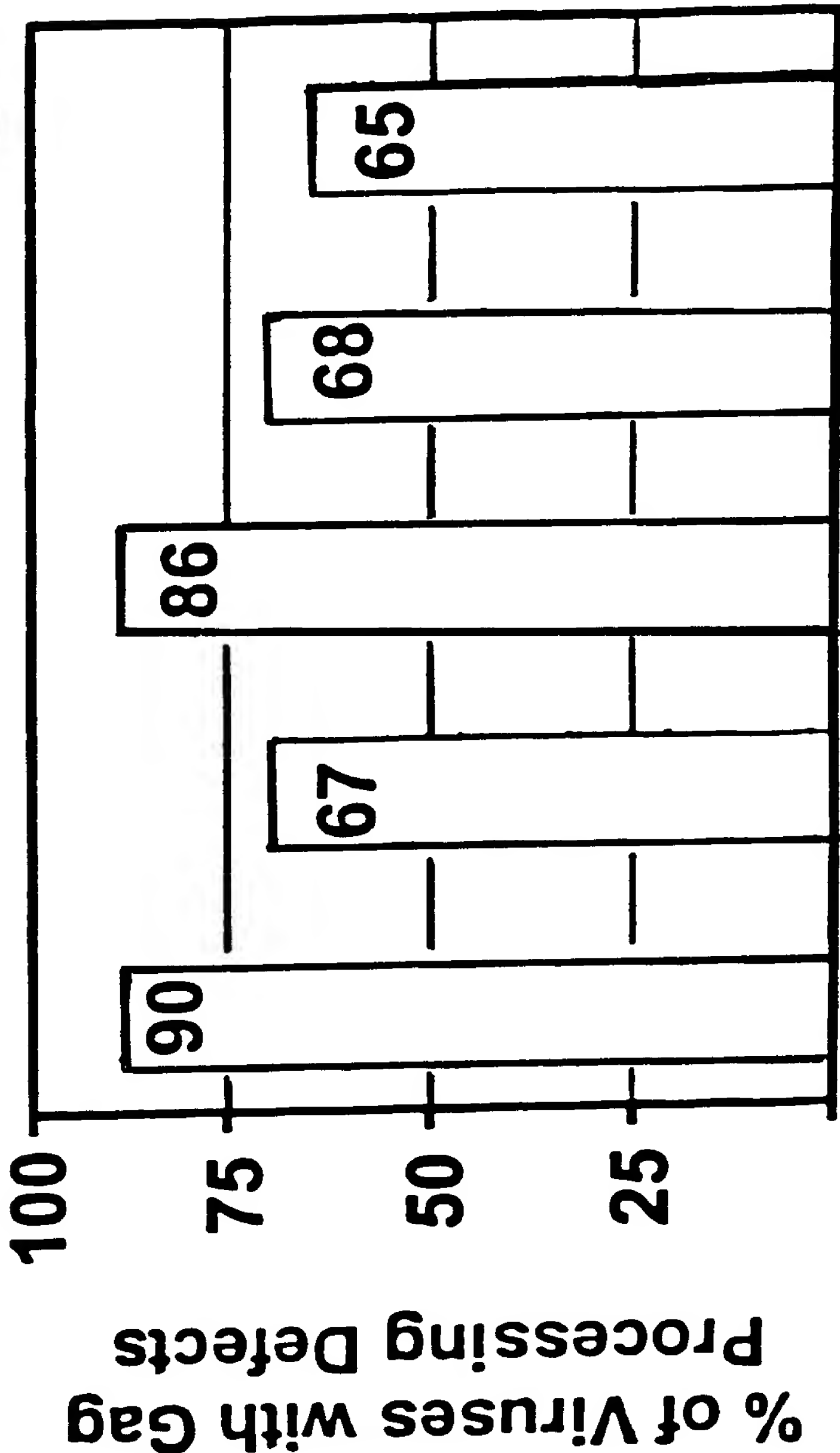


23/50

Mutations in PR Associated with Gag Processing Defects

FIGURE 6L

D30N **M46I/L** **G48V** **154L/A/S/T/V** **184V**



Position

30

46

48

54

84

p value

<0.1% <0.1% <1% <0.1% <1%

n

10

24

7

19

17



24/50

FIGURE 6M

WEEK	NRTI					NNRTI					PI				
	AZT	3TC	D4T	ABC	NVP	DLV	EFV	SQV	IDV	RTV	NFV	AMP			
day 0	3.7	>100	2.8	19	>300	88	115	85	72	73	74	16			
1	4.5	>100	3.3	20	>300	78	134	95	74	59	80	21			
2	5.8	>100	3.2	14	>300	75	142	89	77	49	59	19			
3	6.5	>100	2.7	15	>300	96	183	59	75	52	51	15			
4	6.3	>100	3.1	15	>300	94	174	59	68	50	49	15			
5	6.4	>100	3.0	17	>300	76	119	59	60	54	36	10			
6	5.0	>100	2.8	19	>300	93	168	89	39	80	40	18			
7	9.1	>100	4.1	12	>300	89	154	85	78	53	53	19			
9	2.8	8.1	1.9	5.0	22	15	10	1.8	3.5	4.7	4.0	2.0			
10	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6			
11	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0			
12	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8			
23	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6			

Patient Virus Reversion to Drug Susceptibility After Treatment Interruption

25/50

Patient Virus Reversion to Normal Replication Fitness after
 Treatment Interruption

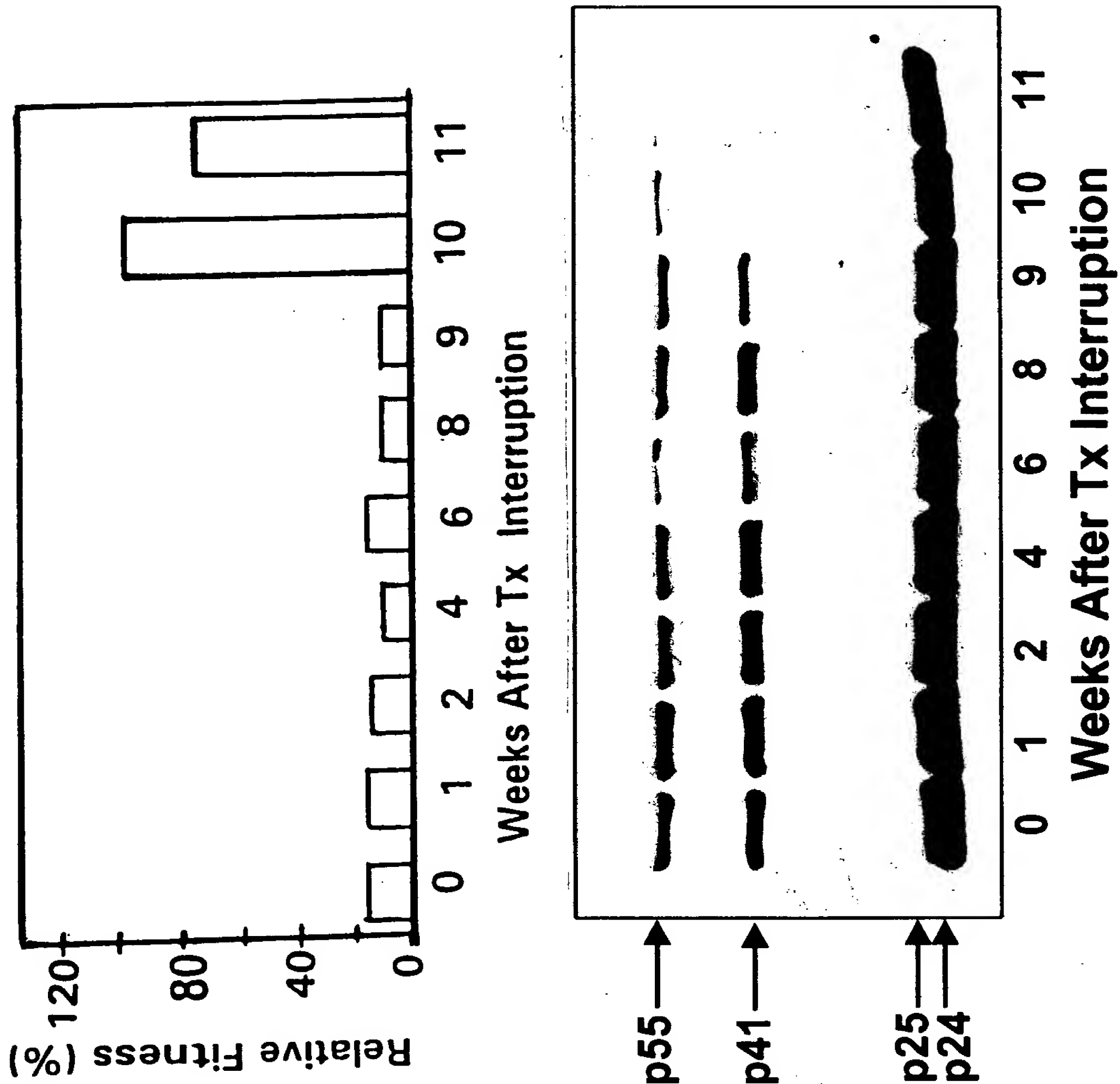
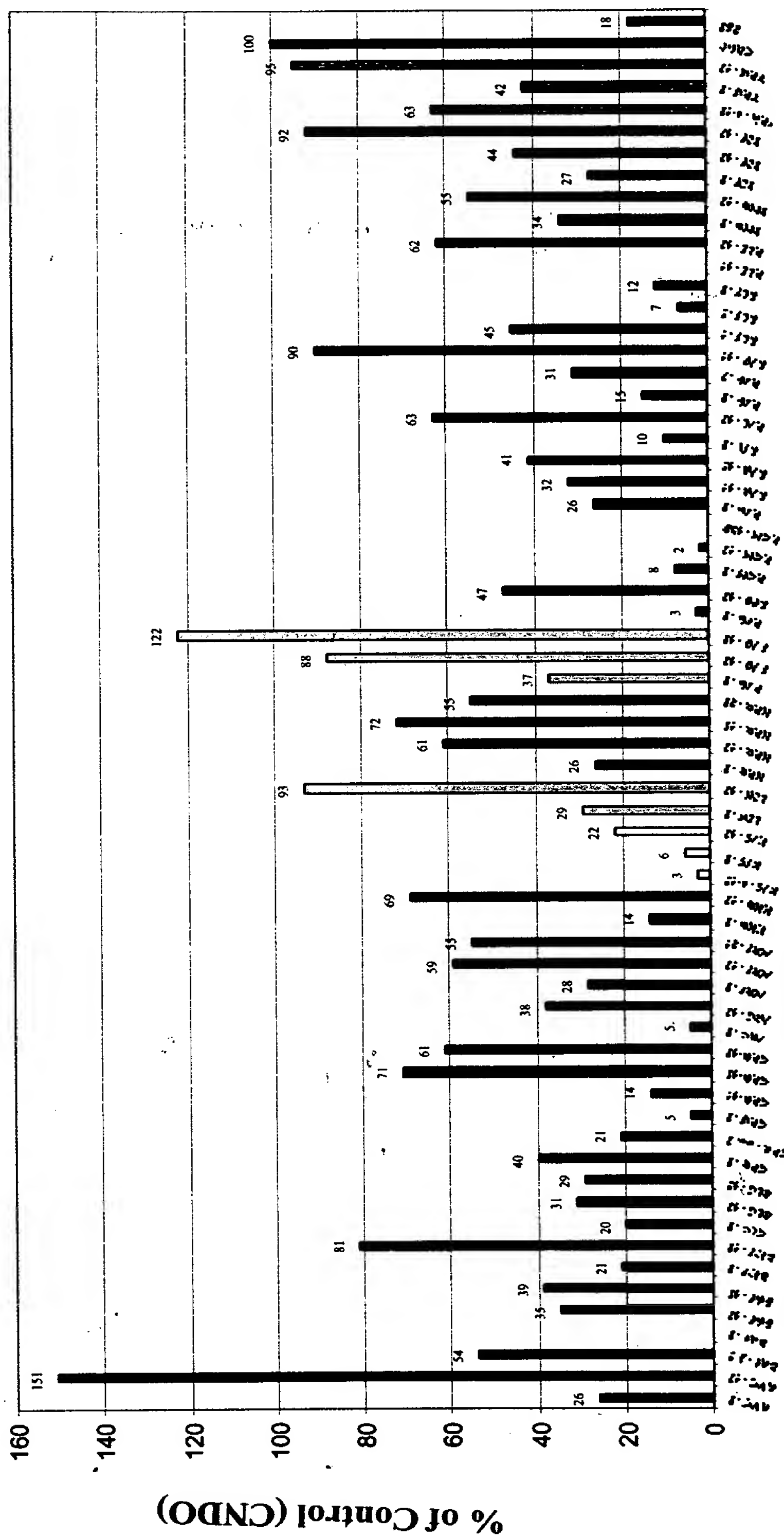


FIGURE 60



Patient post STI

27/50

FIGURE 6P

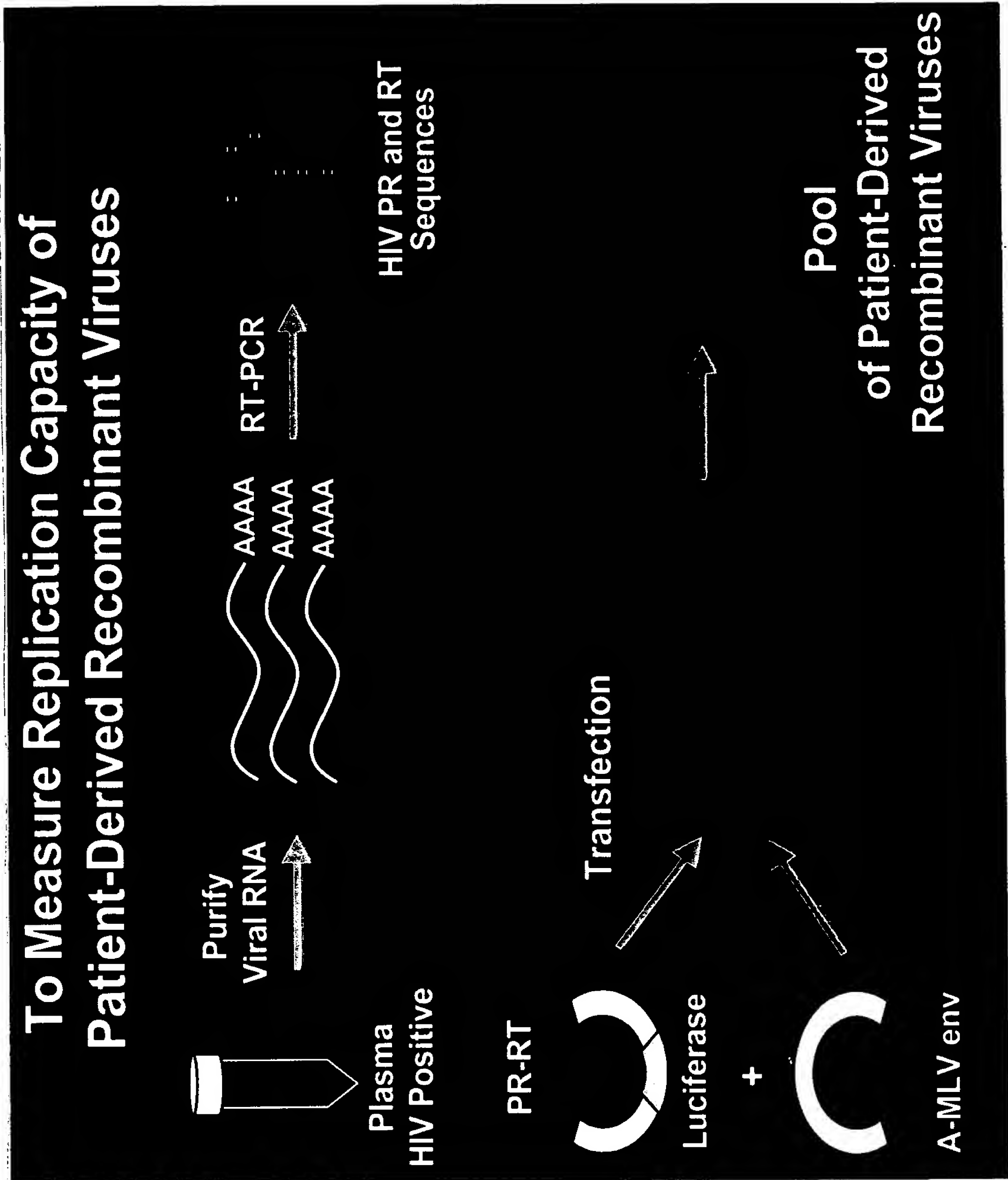


FIGURE 6Q

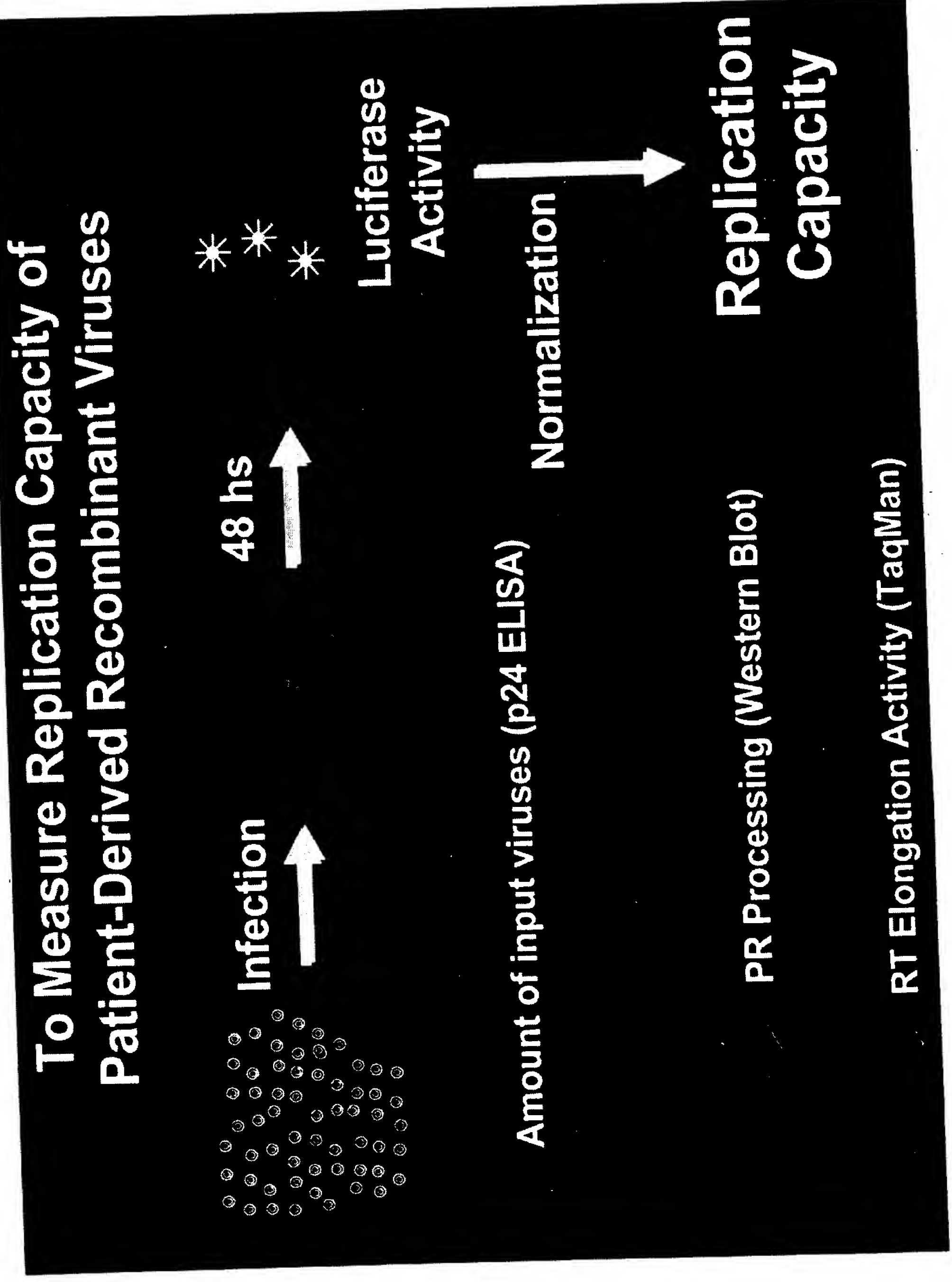
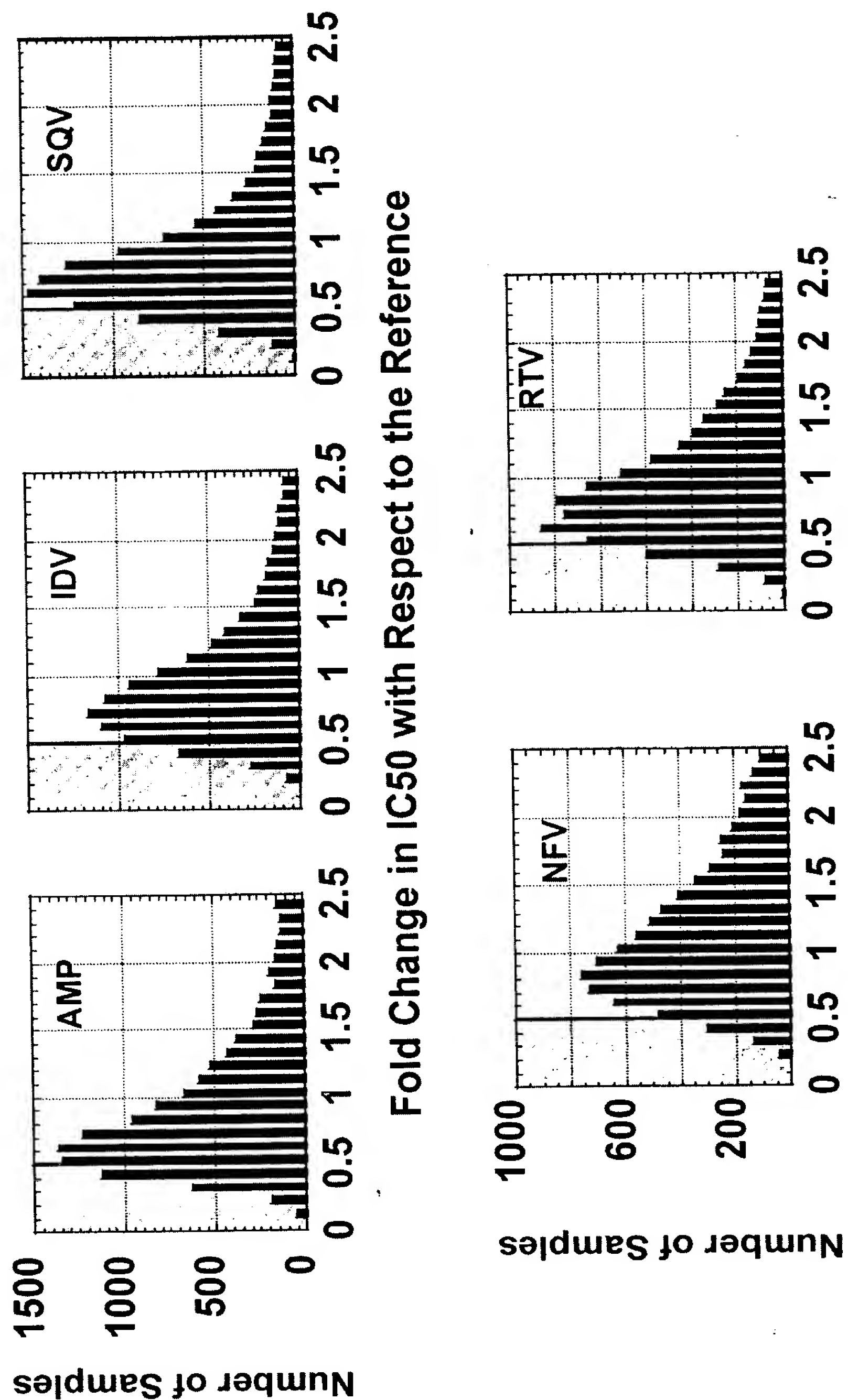


FIGURE 6

***Distribution of Fold Change in IC50s to Protease Inhibitors of
Susceptible Viruses
in Database of 17000 Samples***



Fold Change in IC50 with Respect to the Reference

30/50

FIGURE 7

Fold Change Susceptibility
20 Randomly Selected Patient Viruses with HS to PIs

Sample	ABC	RT Inhibitors										PR Inhibitors					
		ddI	3TC	d4T	ddC	ZDV	DLV	EFV	NVP	AMP	IDV	NFV	RTV	SQV			
1	3.2	2.2	>300	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	41.9	>700	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.3			
2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3			
3	3.1	1.7	>300	0.9	nd	0.7	nd	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3			
4	3.3	1.9	>300	1.0	2.4	1.2	62.9	101	429	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2			
5	3.5	2.2	5.0	1.7	3.2	0.6	>190	>320	>700	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3			
6	7.5	1.4	>300	1.4	2.1	22.9	12.8	135	>700	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4			
7	8.5	1.9	>300	3.7	3.4	73.9	30.6	>320	>700	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4			
8	2.7	1.6	>300	1.0	1.8	1.1	>190	89.3	>700	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4			
9	2.0	1.1	>300	0.7	1.3	0.8	8.0	72.1	165	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5			
10	2.4	1.7	>300	1.2	1.9	0.6	71.5	38.7	109	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4			
11	2.8	1.5	>300	0.7	1.7	0.4	30.9	94.9	193	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4			
12	3.4	1.1	>300	1.0	2.1	0.7	3.2	2.0	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4			
13	3.4	2.1	>300	1.1	3.8	0.6	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3			
14	1.6	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	>190	60.4	>700	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2			
15	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6			
16	2.8	1.3	3.5	1.2	1.2	14.3	21.9	12.4	71.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4			
17	3.0	2.0	>300	1.2	1.8	2.0	11.3	22.1	160	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
18	3.9	1.4	>300	1.6	1.5	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3			
19	3.1	1.1	49.5	1.6	1.5	6.9	13.4	9.9	33.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
20	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3			

0 - 0.4 0.4 - 2.5 2.5 - 10 > 10

10/17/02

jc962 U.S. PTO

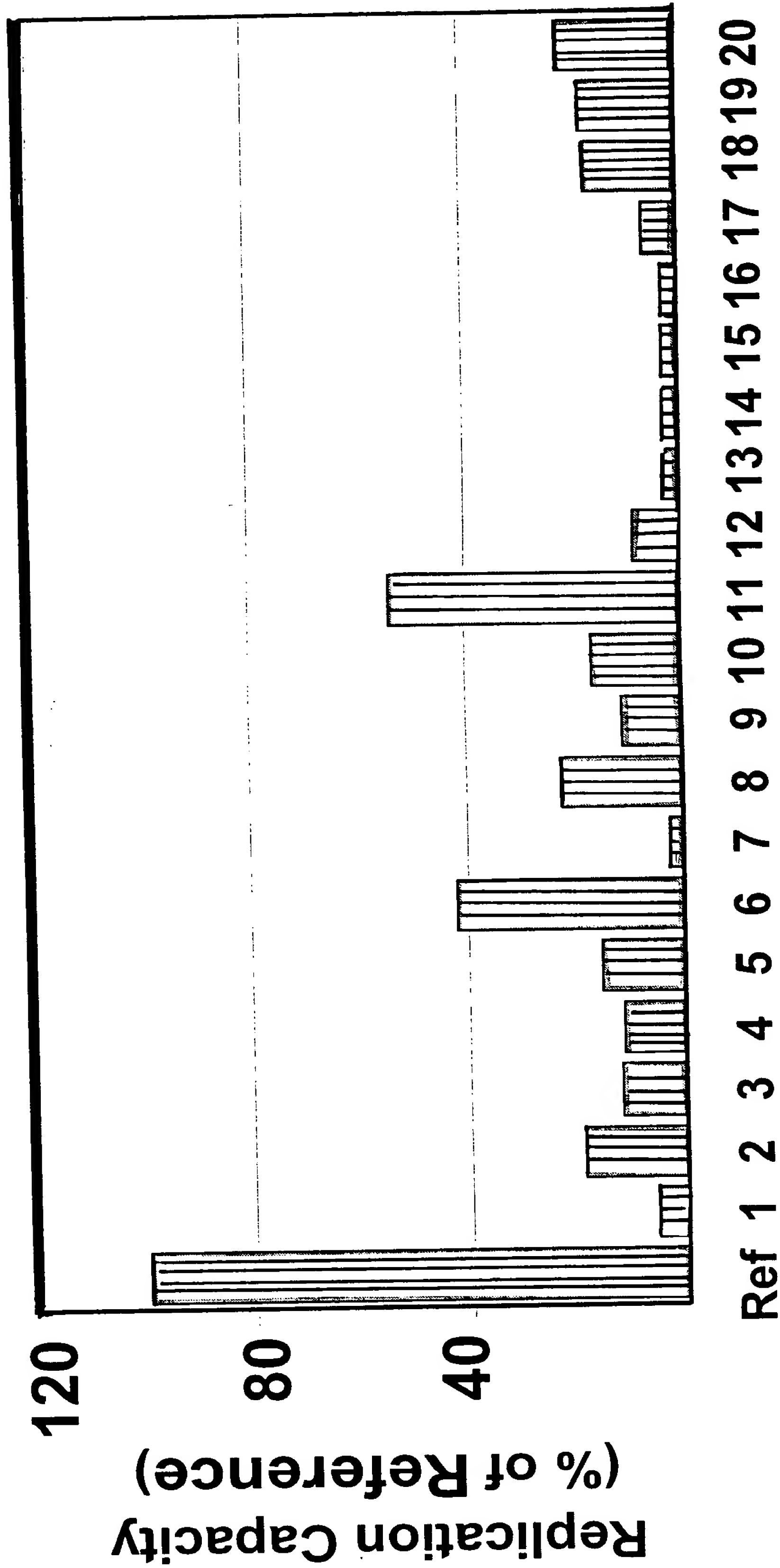
Applicants : Neil T. Parkin and Rainer Ziermann
U.S. Serial No. 09/874,472
Filing Date: June 4, 2001
Title of the Invention: MEANS AND METHODS FOR
MONITORING PROTEASE INHIBITOR
ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND GUIDING
THERAPEUTIC DECISIONS IN THE TREATMENT
OF HIV/AIDS

Sheet 31 of 50

09874472 101702

31/50

FIGURE 8



32/50

FIGURE 9

*Cell based assay to measure phenotypic drug susceptibility employing
 patient-derived recombinant viruses*

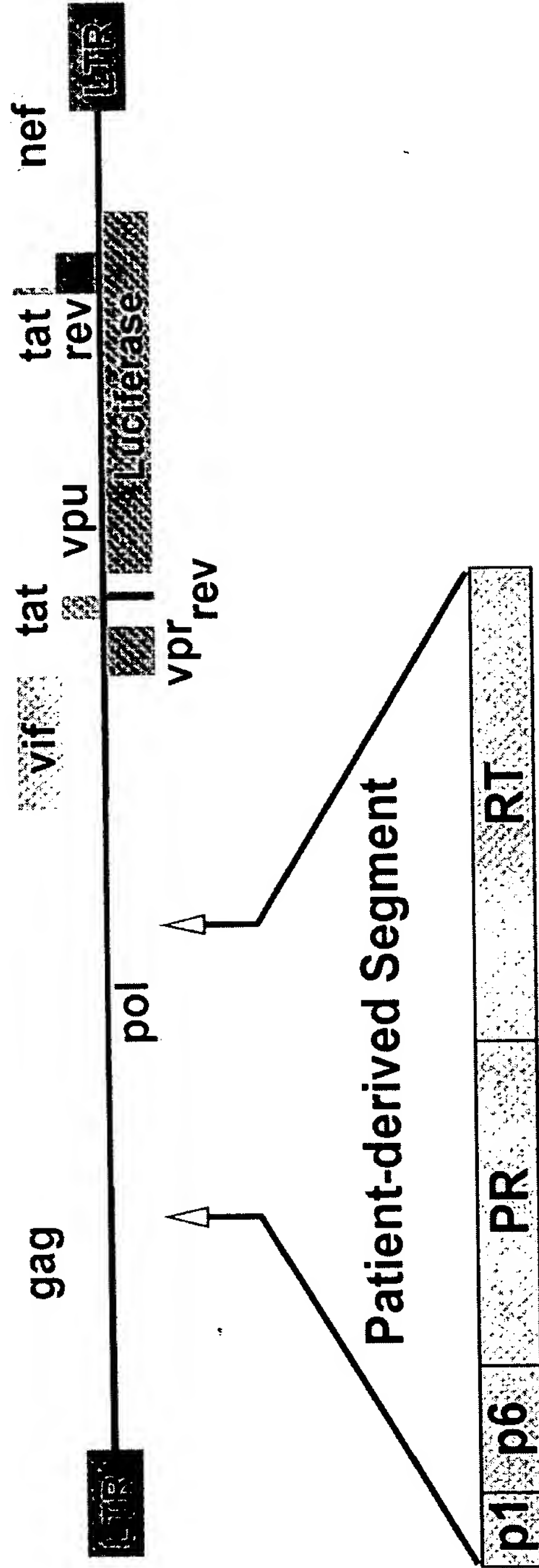
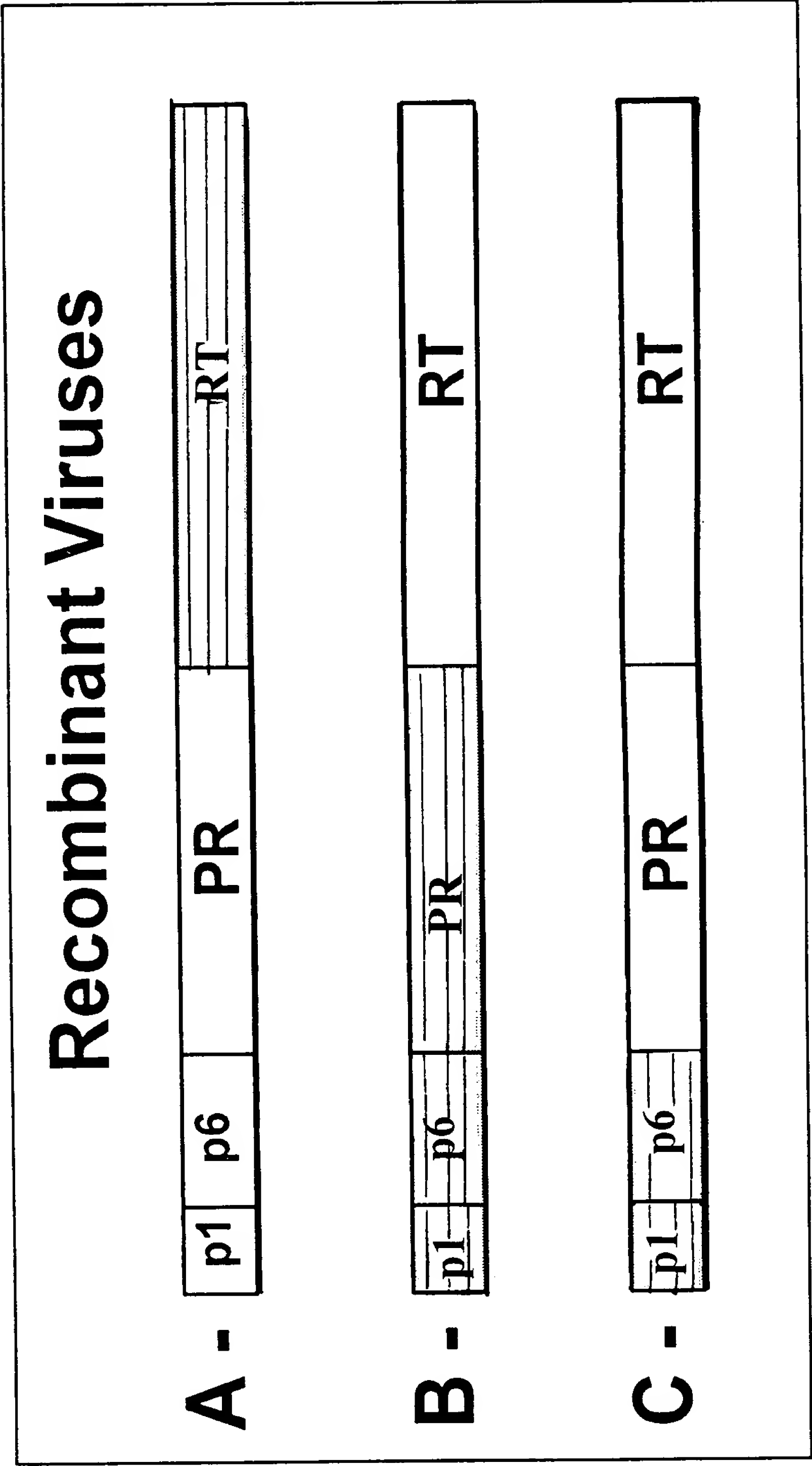


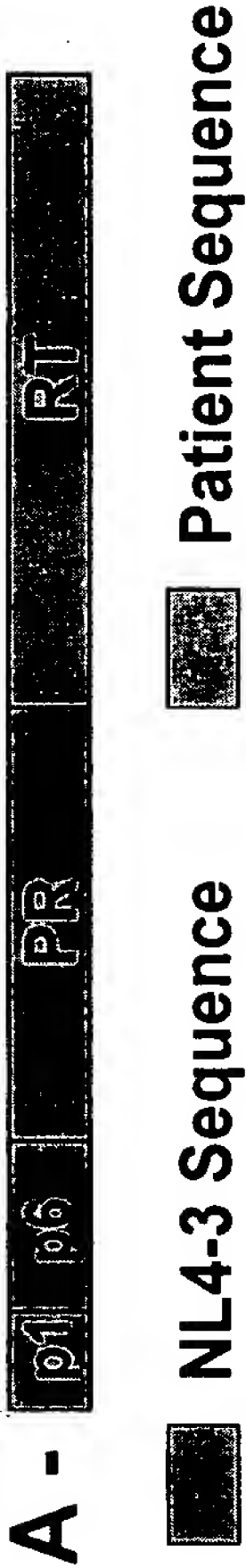
FIGURE 10



☐ NL4-3 Sequence
☐ Patient Sequence

34/50

FIGURE 11



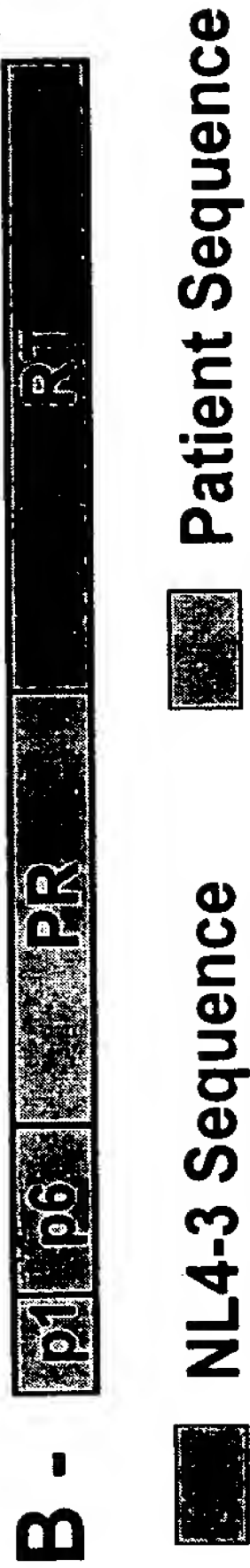
Fold Change in Susceptibility

Sample	ABC	ddI	3TC	d4T	ddC	ZDV	DLV	EFV	NVP	AMP	IDV	NFV	RTV	SQV
1	2.5	1.5	>300	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	35.8	>700	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
3	4.4	1.8	>300	0.9	2.1	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4
4	3.5	1.8	>300	0.9	1.8	1.1	85.9	141	344	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
5	2.7	2.1	8.9	1.4	3.1	0.5	>190	>320	>700	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0
6	7.0	1.4	>300	1.5	2.6	9.8	5.8	189	>700	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
7	9.9	2.6	>300	3.3	3.0	80.1	48.1	>320	>700	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5
8														
9	1.9	1.1	>300	1.2	1.1	1.1	31.4	170	>700	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9
10	3.8	1.8	>300	0.9	2.3	0.8	73.3	50	100	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
11	2.3	1.5	>300	0.7	1.7	0.5	35.6	130	182	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
12	4.3	1.9	>300	0.9	2.3	0.8	2.2	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0
13	3.4	1.6	>300	1.0	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
14	5.7	1.8	>300	1.8	2.2	7.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
15	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
16	3.3	1.3	4.0	1.4	1.3	31	47.9	25	106	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
17	3.9	1.6	>300	0.8	2.0	2.2	12.6	33	166	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
18	5.7	1.8	>300	1.8	2.2	8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
19	4.4	1.6	79.1	1.3	1.8	20	29	24	78	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
20	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2



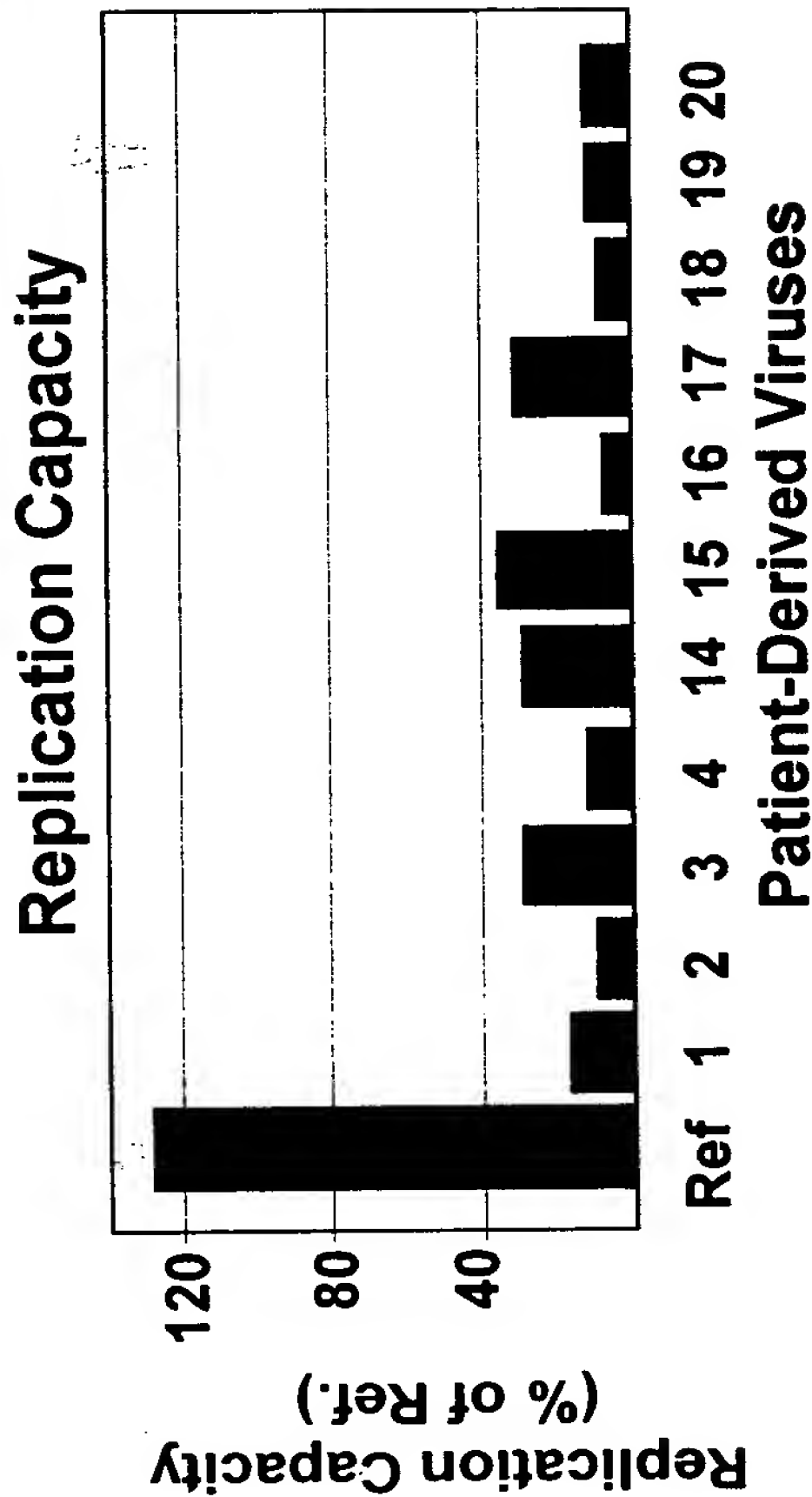
35/50

FIGURE 12



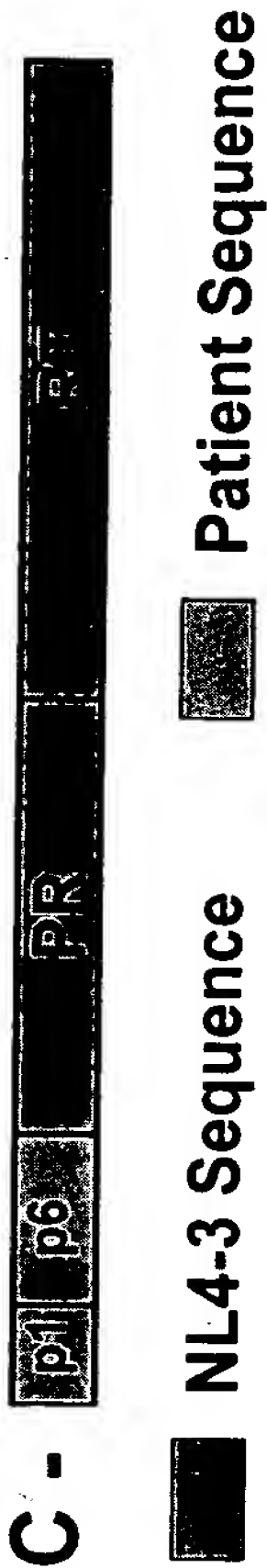
Fold Change in Susceptibility

Sample	ABC	ddl	3TC	d4T	ddC	AZT	DLV	EFV	NVP	AMP	IDV	NFV	RTV	SQV
1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5
2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
14	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
15	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
16	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
17	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
18	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
19	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
20	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4



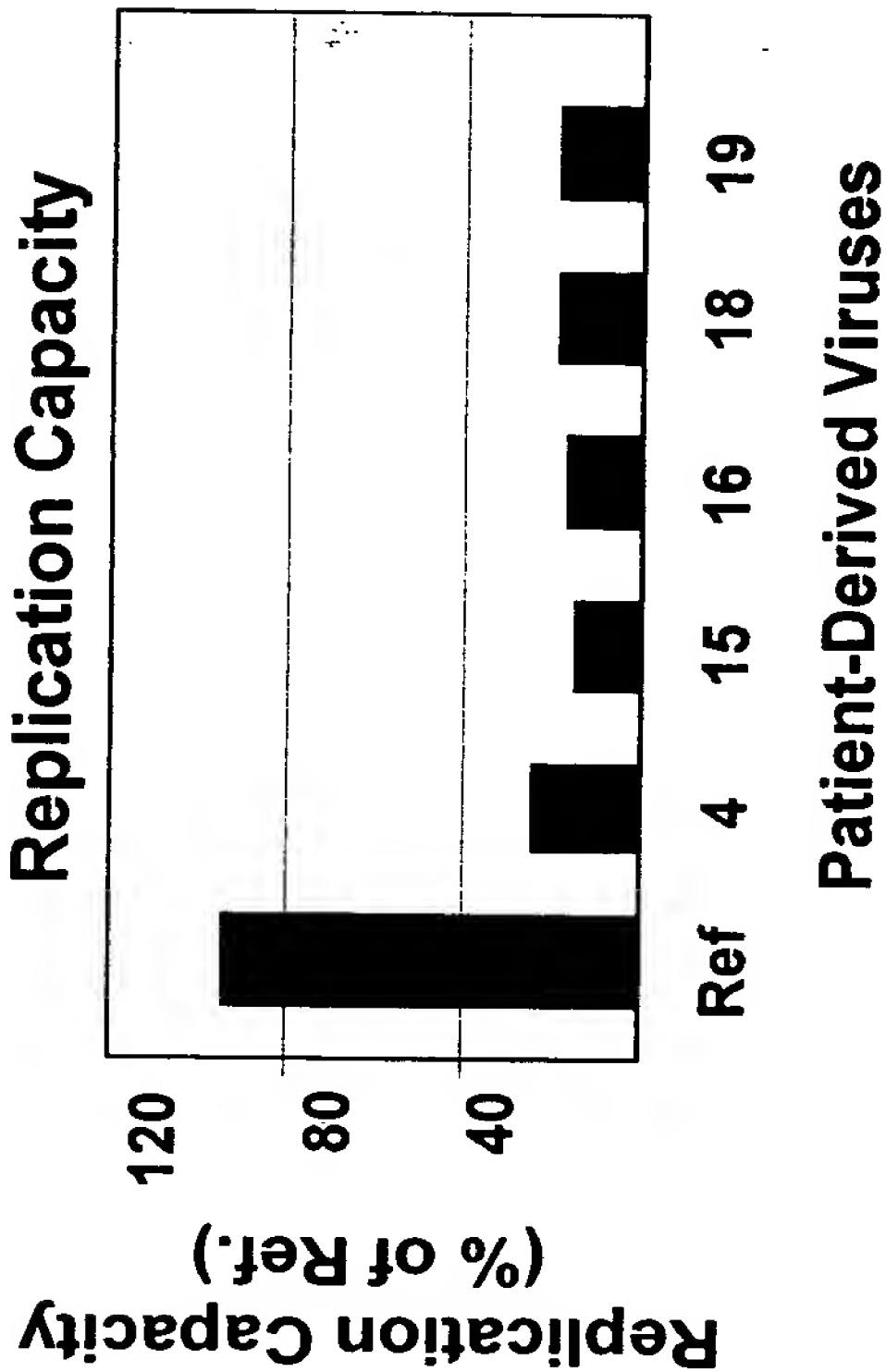
36/50

FIGURE 13



Fold Change in Susceptibility

Sample	ABC	ddl	3TC	d4T	ddC	ZDV	DLV	EFV	NVP	AMP	IDV	NFV	RTV	SQV
4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
15	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
16	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
18	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
19	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5



37/50

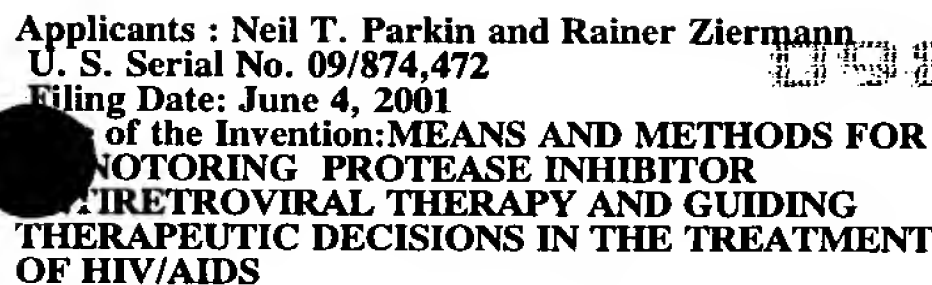
FIGURE 14

**What Is the Role of Sequences Flanking
the N-Terminus of PR?**

- 1. The Gag Frame Encodes p1 and p6**
 - p6 contains the L domain (PTAPP) which is critical for virus release from the cell
 - p6 is required for proper incorporation of Vpr into the virions as well as retention of pol proteins
 - p6 associates with TRiC (chaperonin)
- 2. The Pol Frame Encodes a Transframe Protein (TFR)**

TFR includes a conserved octapeptide (TFP) and p6*

 - The TFP is a potent competitive inhibitor of PR in vitro
 - p6* modulates PR activity



Sheet 38 of 50

mann 1974/75

38/50

C A
 A A
 C C G G A A G G C C G A G U
 C C G G A A G G C C G A G U
 U U U U U A G G A A G A G A A T

Frameshift
 ▽

NC p1 p6
 PTAPP

Frameshift
 ▽ TFP p6* PR

CA
A

Frameshift

U UUU UUAGGGAAGA GAAT



FIGURE 16
Gag p1 and p6
Genotype of Patient-Derived Sequences

ANFLGKIWP SHKGRPGN FLQSRPEPTAPPEESFRFG EETTPSQKQEPIDKELYPLASLRSLFGNDPSSQ

IS.....N.....A.....G.....ST.....
IIV.....S.....A.....T.....K.....L.....
IIIL.....N.T.....-P.T.R.Q.....V.T.....K.....L.....
IVRS.....G.....K.....

Transframe Protein

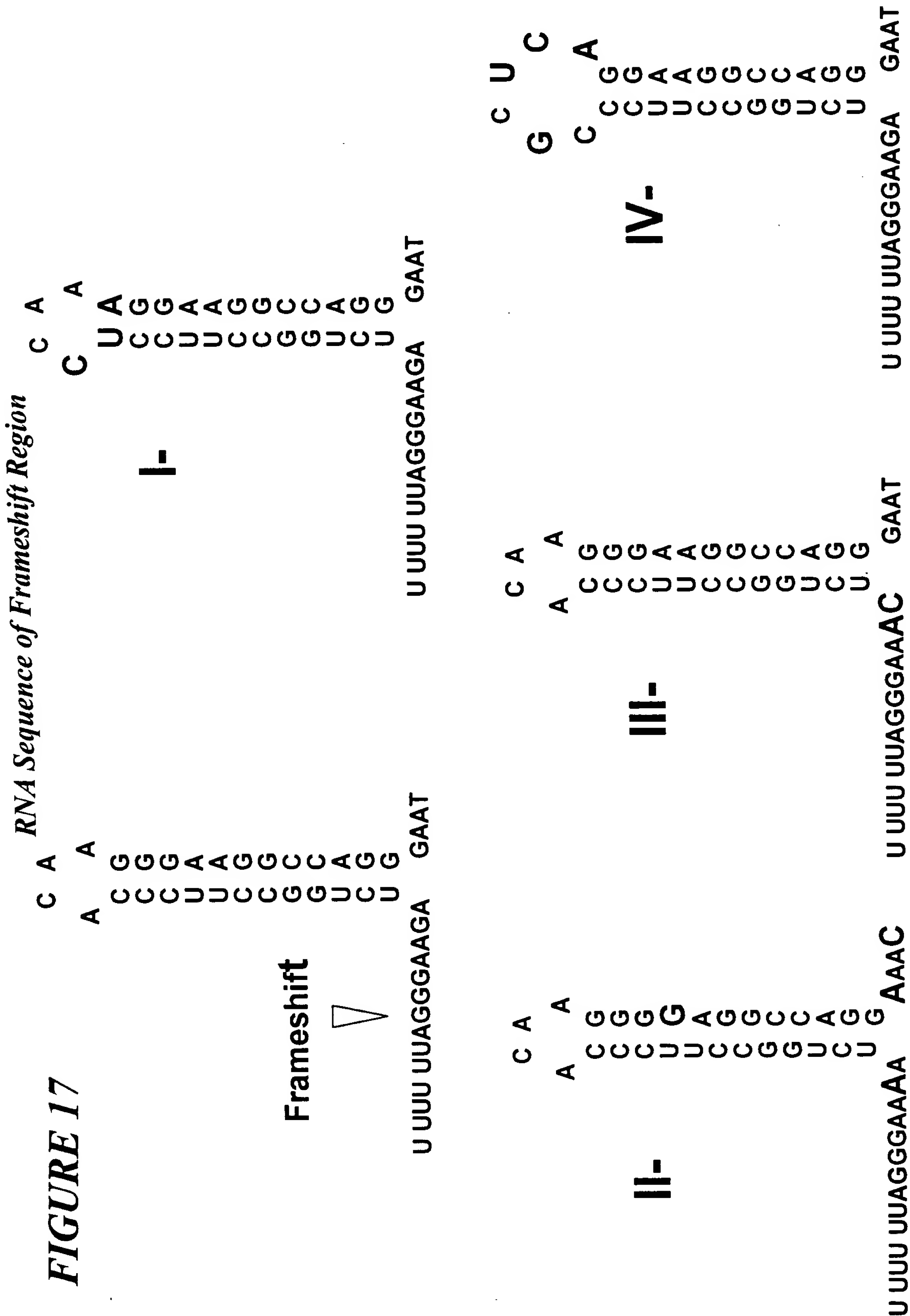
FFREDLAF PQ GKAREFSSEQ TRANSPTRRE LQVWGRDNNS LSEAGADRQT VSESF

IL.R.....S.....N.....NL
IIN.....E.KLC.....TI.....S.....D.....
IIIT.....P.....N.....G.....-P.D.....I.....CN.
IVN.....L.R.....T.....

* I to IV represent clones derived from patient sample pools that retained the HS to PI



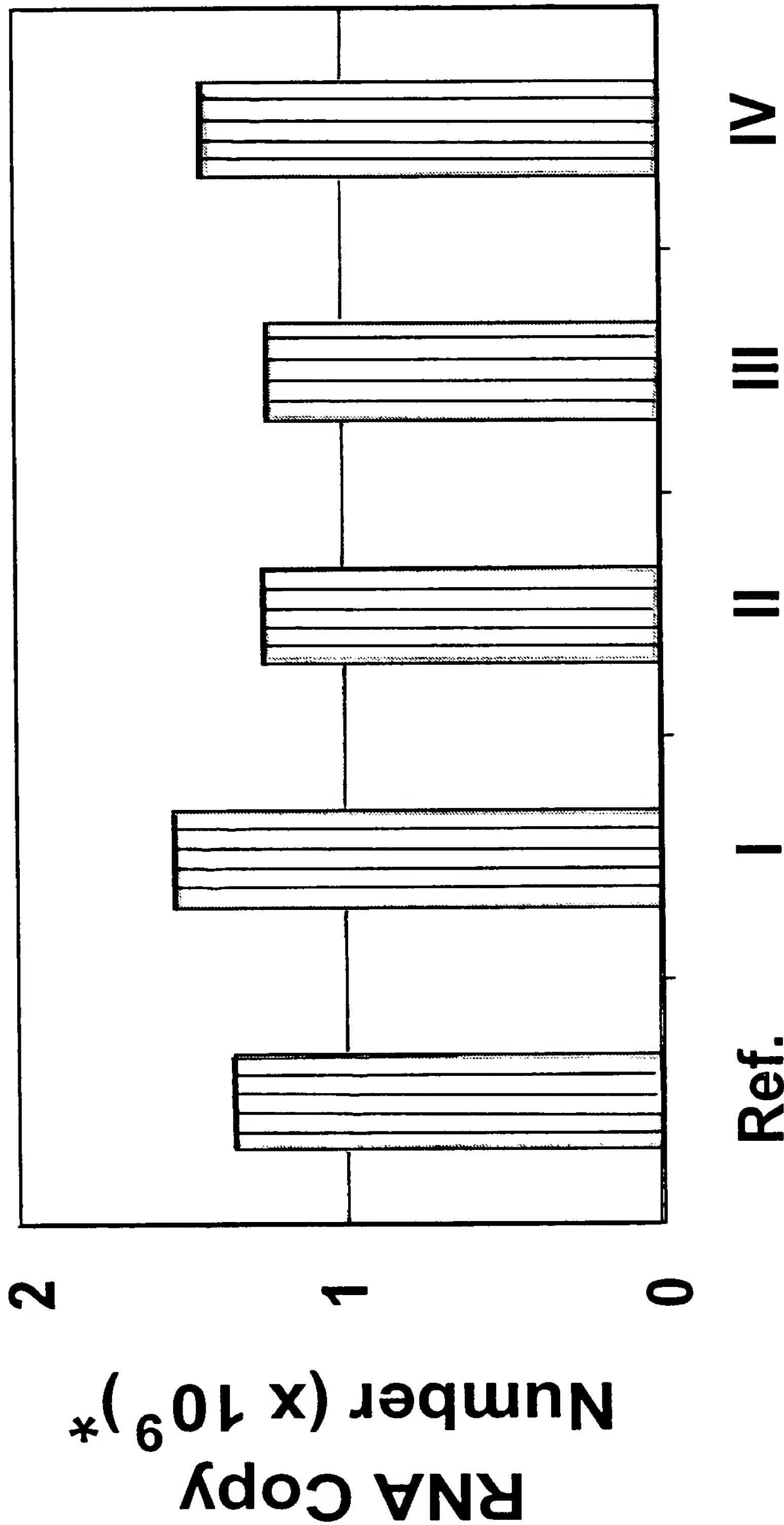
40/50





41/50

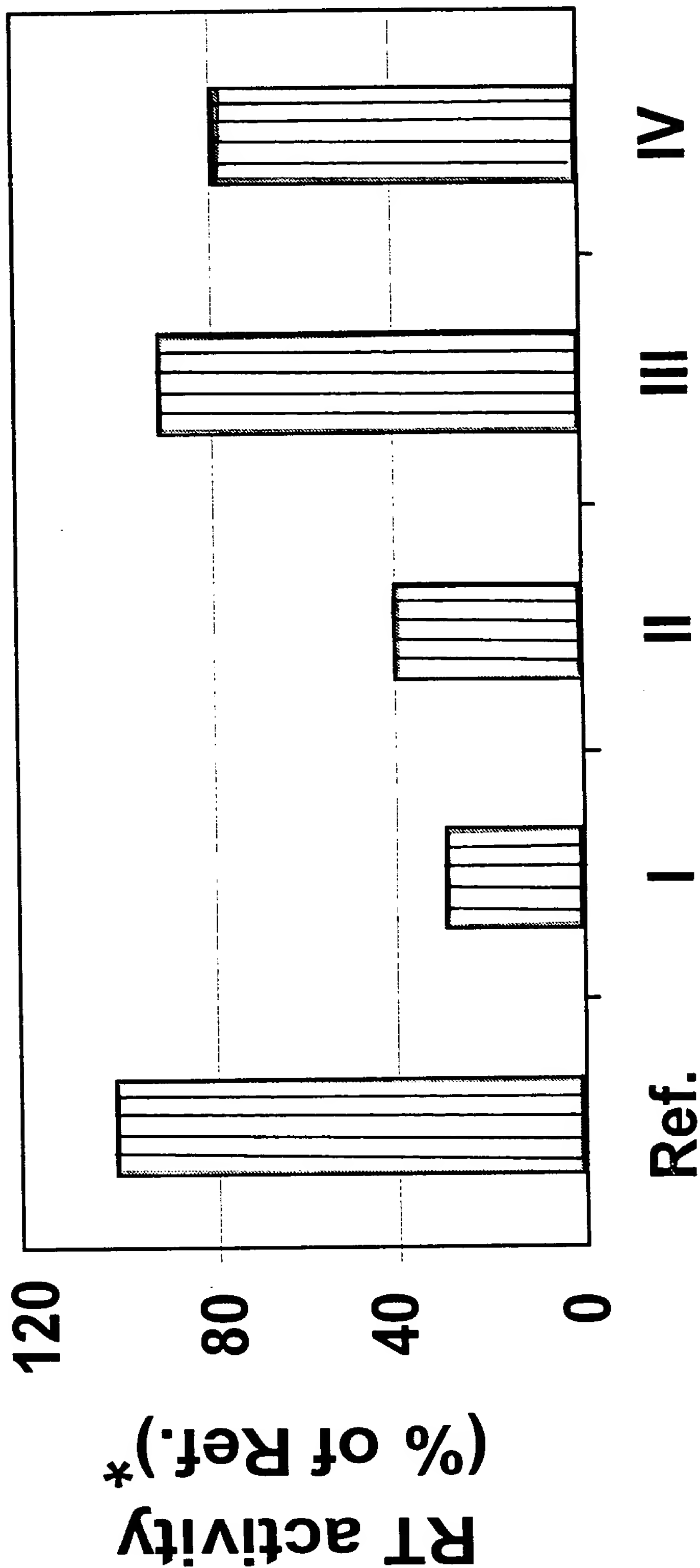
FIGURE 18





42/50

FIGURE 19

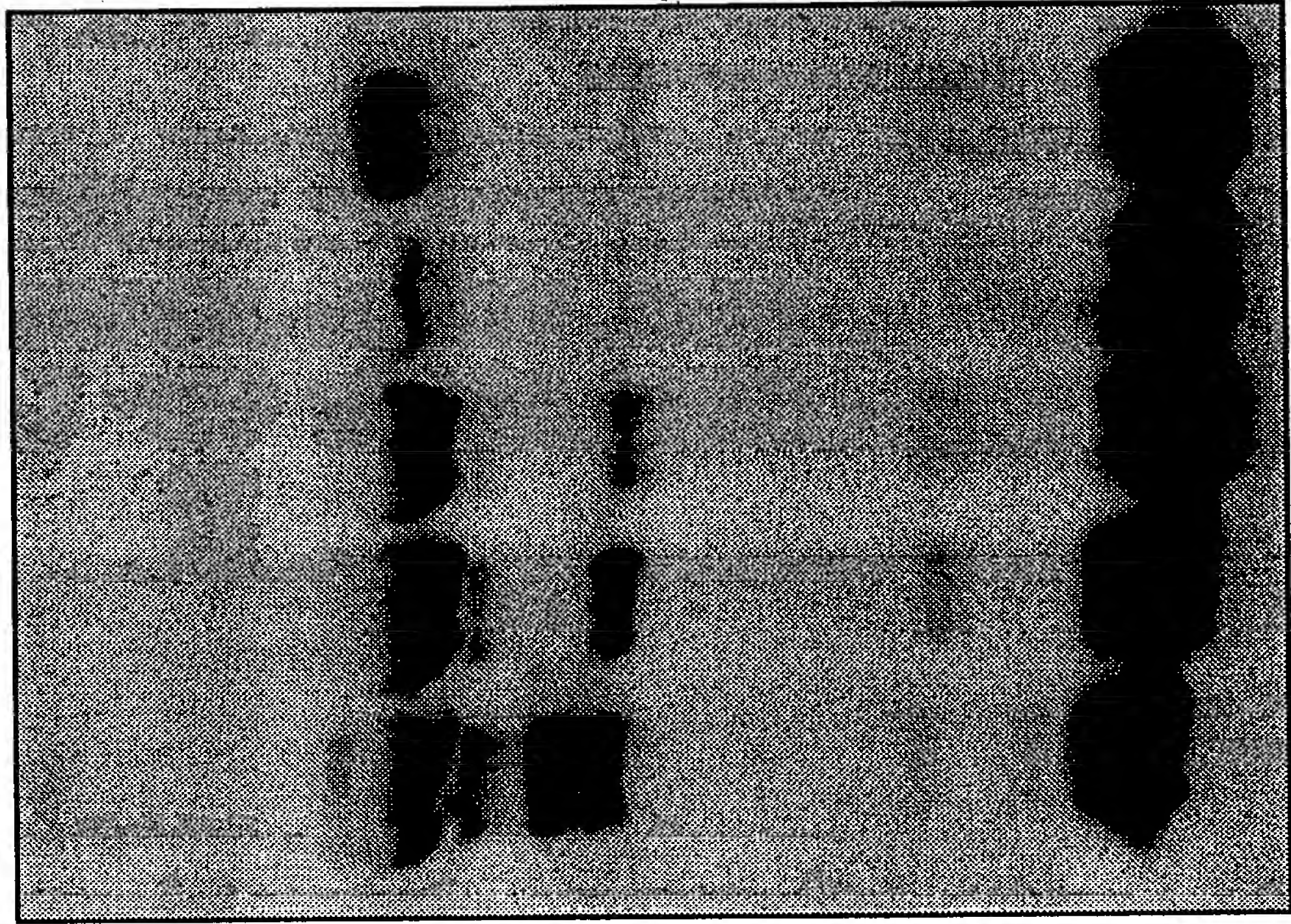


jc962 U.S. PTO
10/17/02

43/50

Processing of Pr55Gag in Virions
Western Blot analysis using anti-p24 antibodies

I II III IV Ref.



p55

p24

FIGURE 20



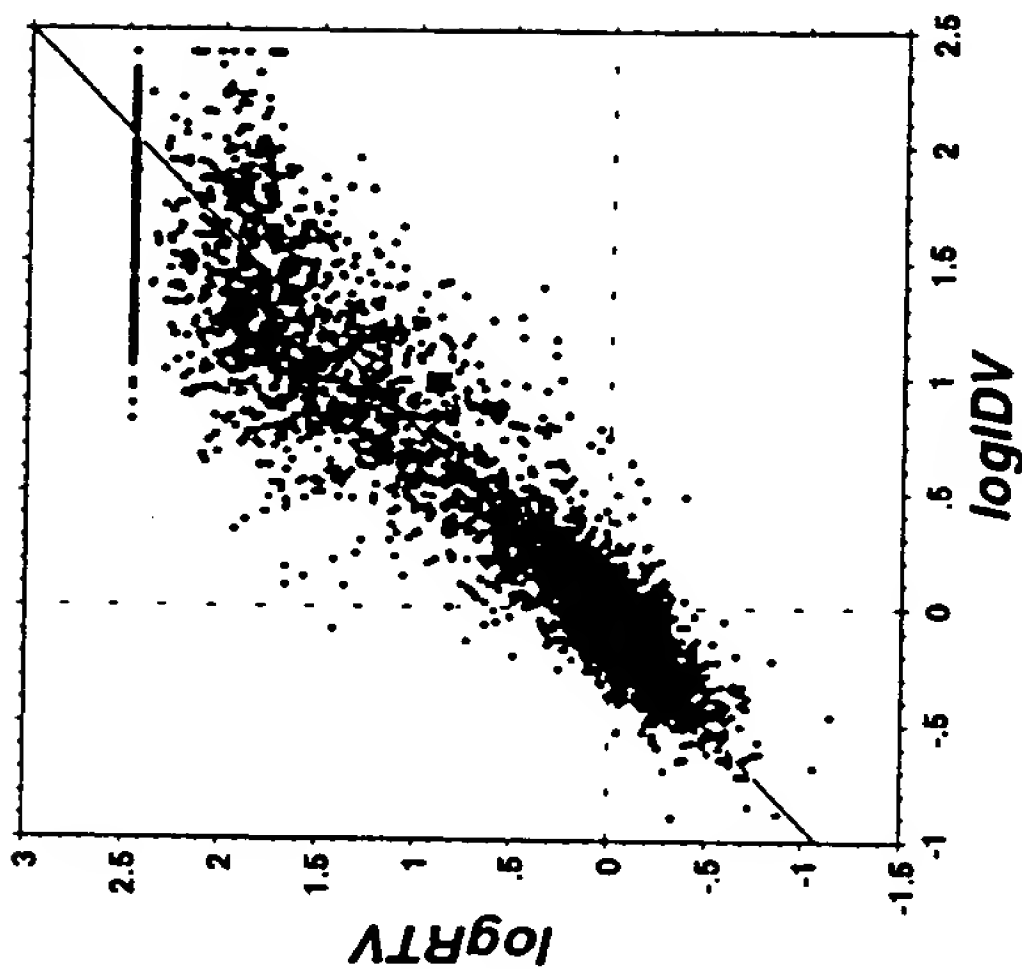
44/50

FIGURE 21

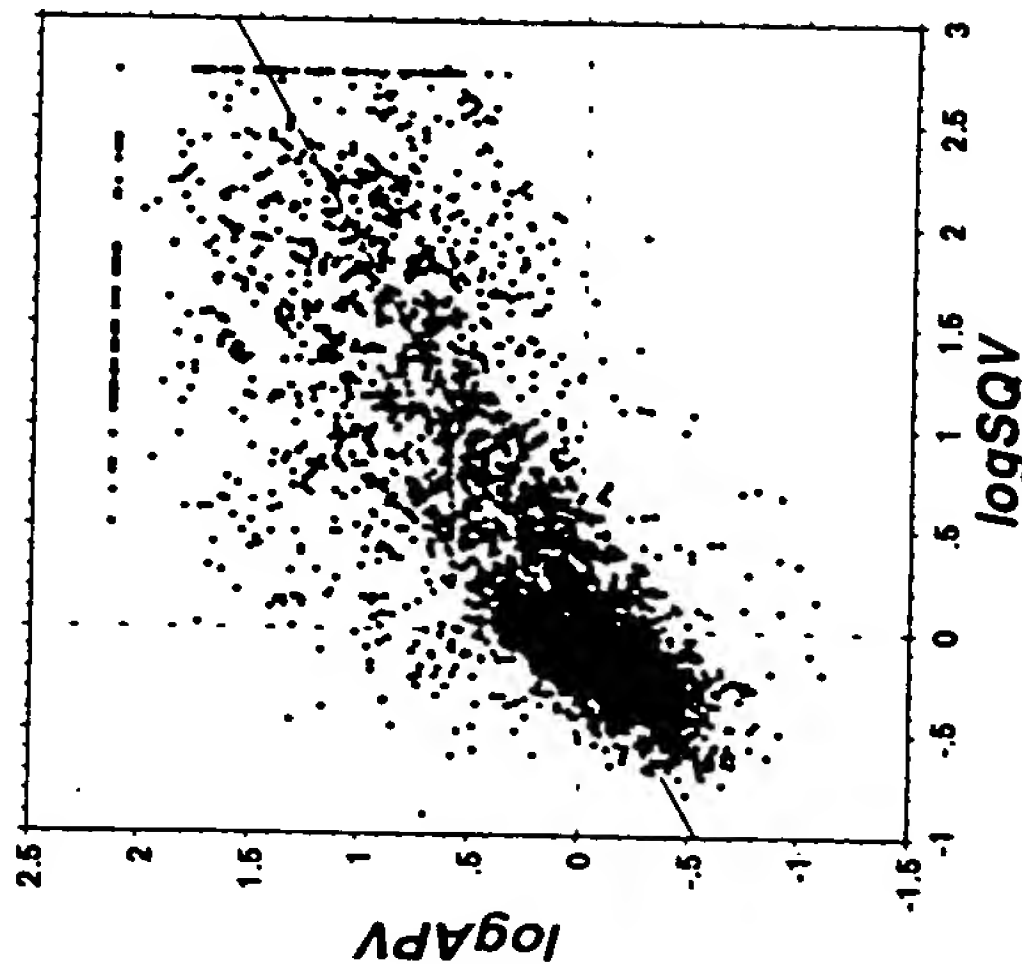
- HS to PIs is associated with decreased viral fitness
- In 25% of the cases analyzed in this study, the HS to PIs and decreased replication capacity was attributed to mutations in gag sequences flanking the N-terminus of PR
- Genotypic analysis revealed several unusual polymorphisms in p1-p6/TFP-p6* sequences
- Recombinant viruses carrying only the C-terminal gag sequences from patient isolates that retained the HS phenotype are released efficiently from the cell. However, analysis of the virus associated RT and PR activities suggest maturation defects



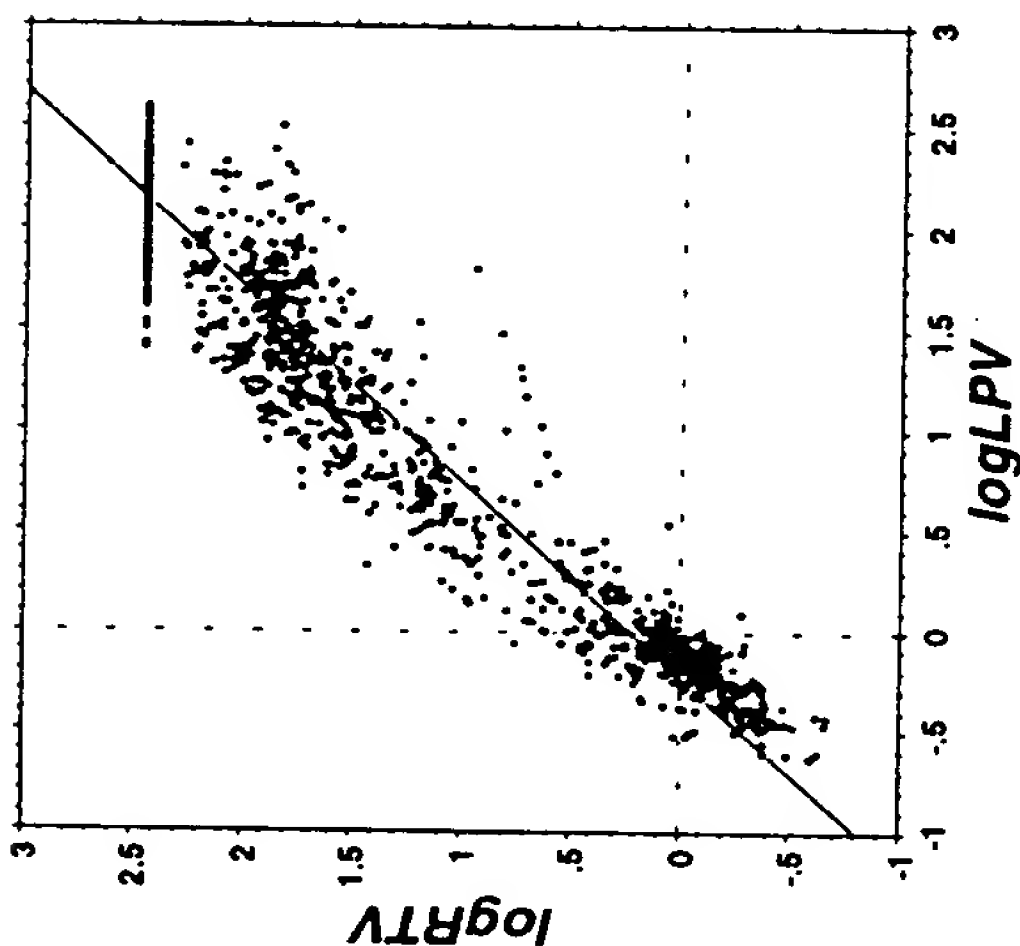
45/50



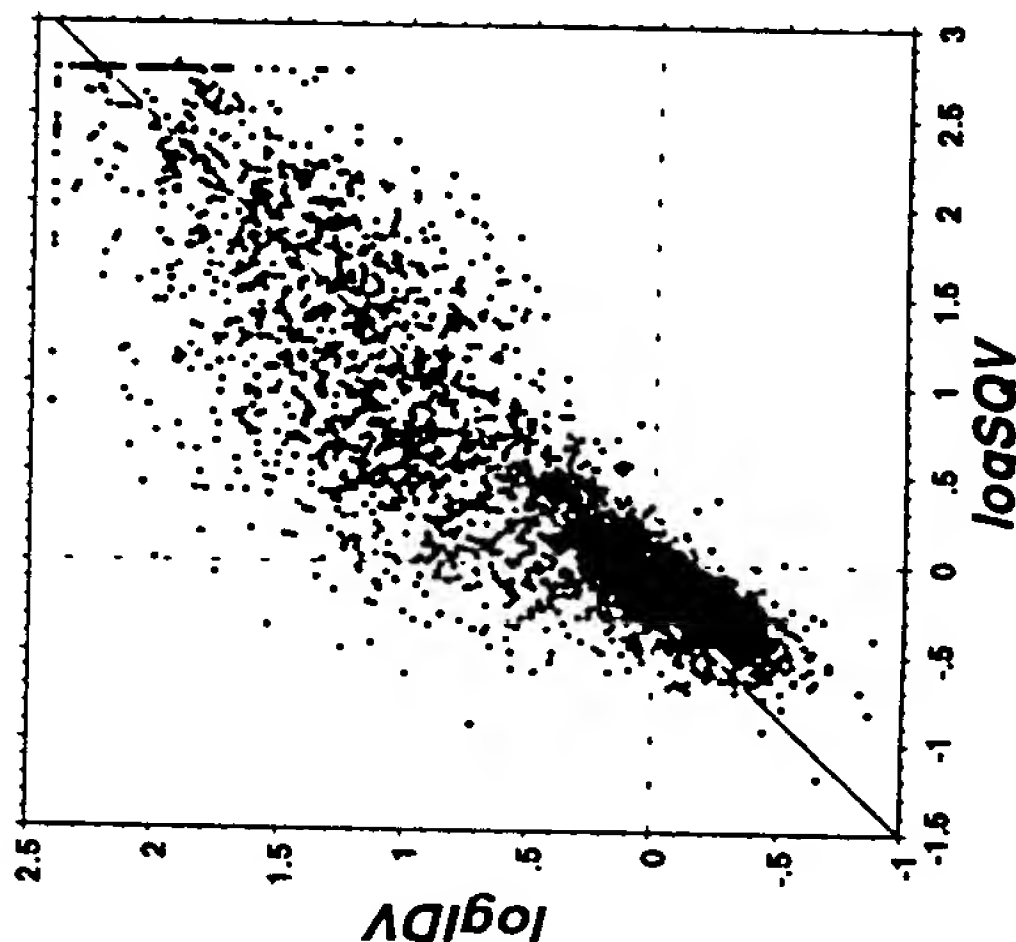
IDV vs. RTV
 $R^2=0.867$



APV vs. SQV
 $R^2=0.591$



LPV vs. RTV
 $R^2=0.921$



IDV vs. SQV
 $R^2=0.784$

FIGURE 22

46/50

FIGURE 23

R^2 values
(sorted by drug)

R^2 values
(sorted by drug)

PI 1	PI 2	R^2	PI 1	PI 2	R^2
APV	IDV	0.675	IDV	NFV	0.925 *
APV	LPV	0.777	RTV	LPV	0.921 **
APV	NFV	0.544	RTV	SQV	0.880 *
APV	RTV	0.737	NFV	RTV	0.873 *
APV	SQV	0.591	IDV	RTV	0.867 *
IDV	LPV	0.849	IDV	LPV	0.849 *
IDV	NFV	0.774	NFV	SQV	0.801 *
IDV	NFV	0.925 *	IDV	SQV	0.784
IDV	RTV	0.867 *	APV	LPV	0.777
IDV	SQV	0.784	IDV	NFV	0.774
NFV	LPV	0.757	NFV	LPV	0.757
NFV	RTV	0.696	RTV	SQV	0.740
NFV	RTV	0.873 *	APV	RTV	0.737
NFV	SQV	0.691	NFV	RTV	0.696
NFV	SQV	0.801 *	NFV	SQV	0.691
RTV	LPV	0.921	SQV	LPV	0.678
RTV	SQV	0.740	APV	IDV	0.675
RTV	SQV	0.880 **	APV	SQV	0.591
SQV	LPV	0.678	APV	NFV	0.544

R^2 values for pairwise comparisons (all samples)

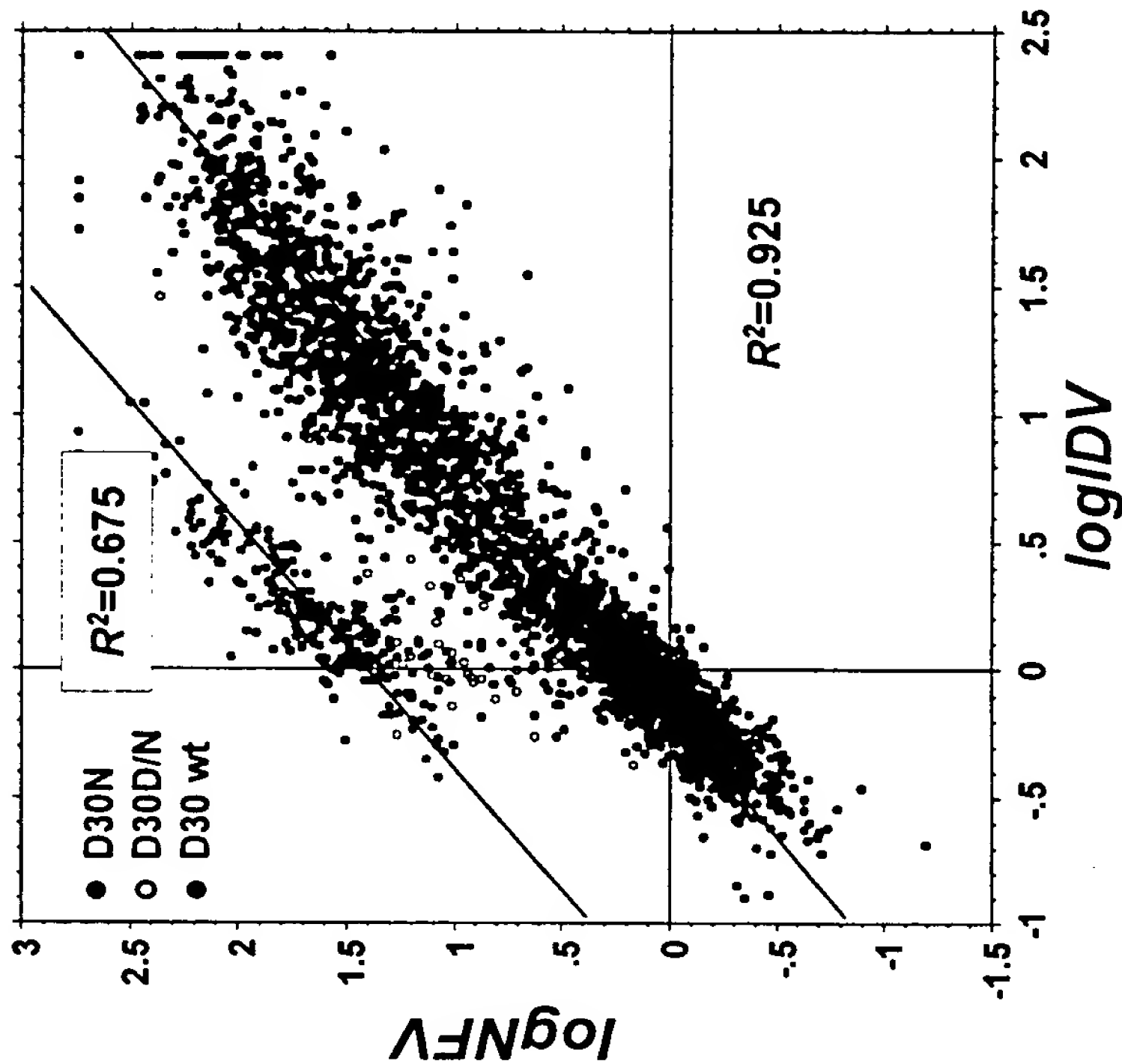
	APV	IDV	LPV	NFV	RTV	SQV
APV	1	0.675	0.777	0.544	0.737	0.591
IDV	0.675	1	0.849	0.774	0.867	0.784
LPV	0.777	0.849	1	0.757	0.921	0.678
NFV	0.544	0.774	0.757	1	0.696	0.691
RTV	0.737	0.867	0.921	0.696	1	0.740
SQV	0.591	0.784	0.678	0.691	0.740	1

<0.7
0.7-0.8
0.8-0.9
>0.9

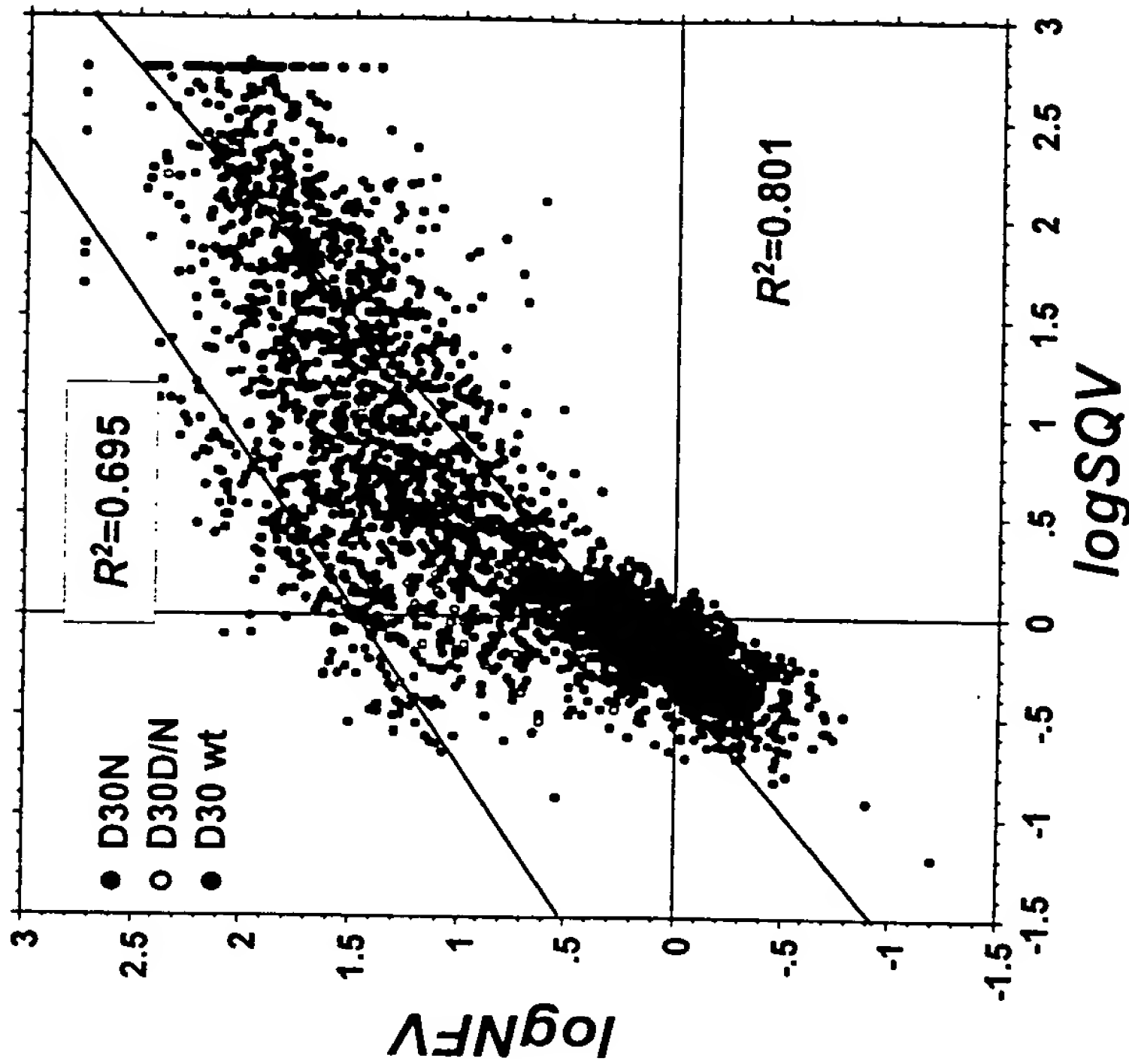
* Excluding viruses with D30N (see Fig.4)
** Excluding viruses with V82AFST (see Fig.5)

FIGURE 25

NFV vs. IDV, split by D30N

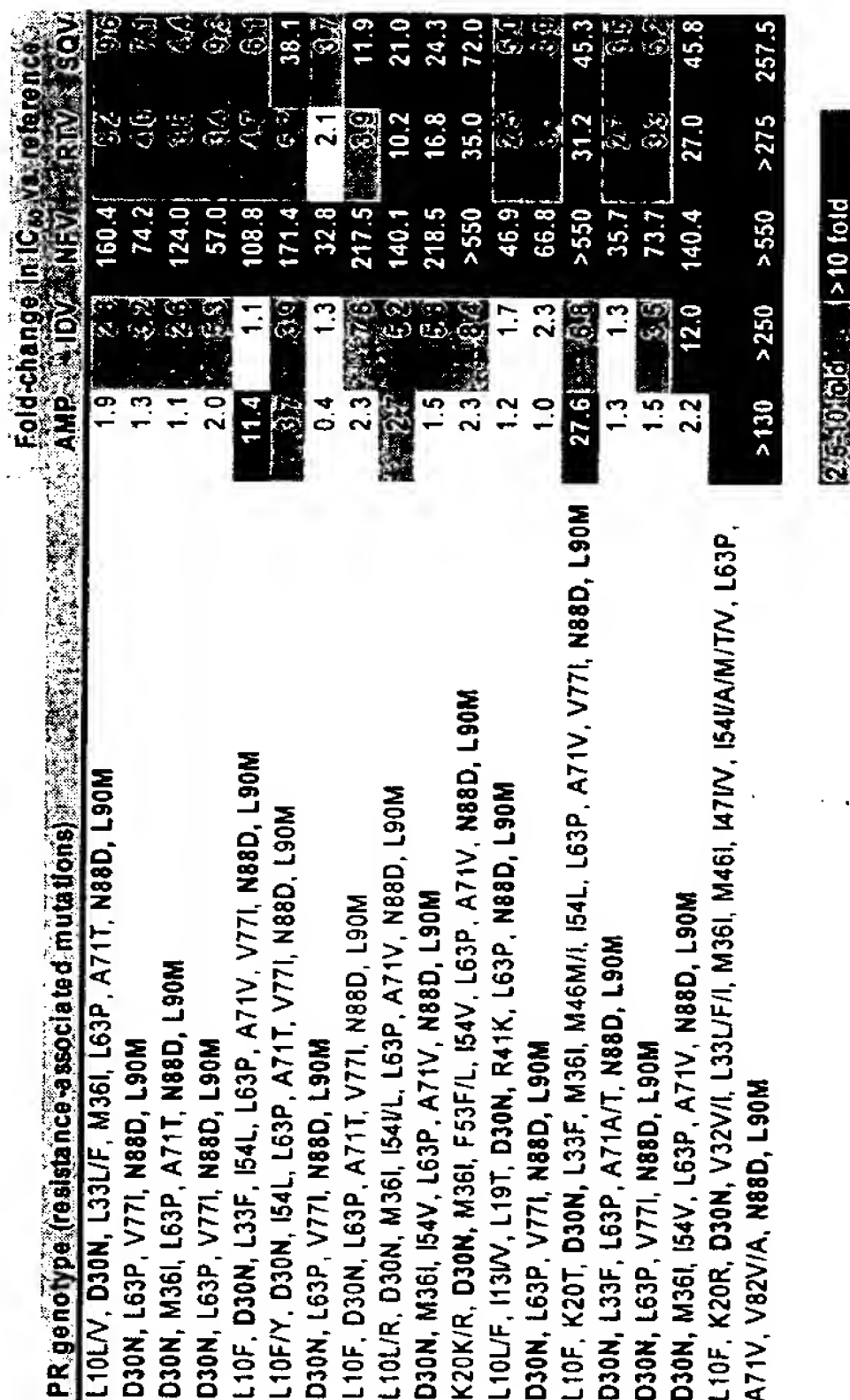


NFV vs. SQV, split by D30N



47/50

SQV fold change +/- D30N, L90M



Phenotypes of samples containing D30N, N88D, and L90M. There are no mixtures detected at these sites, indicating that the mutations are linked. All have reduced susceptibility (>2.5 -fold change in IC₅₀) to NFV and SQV.

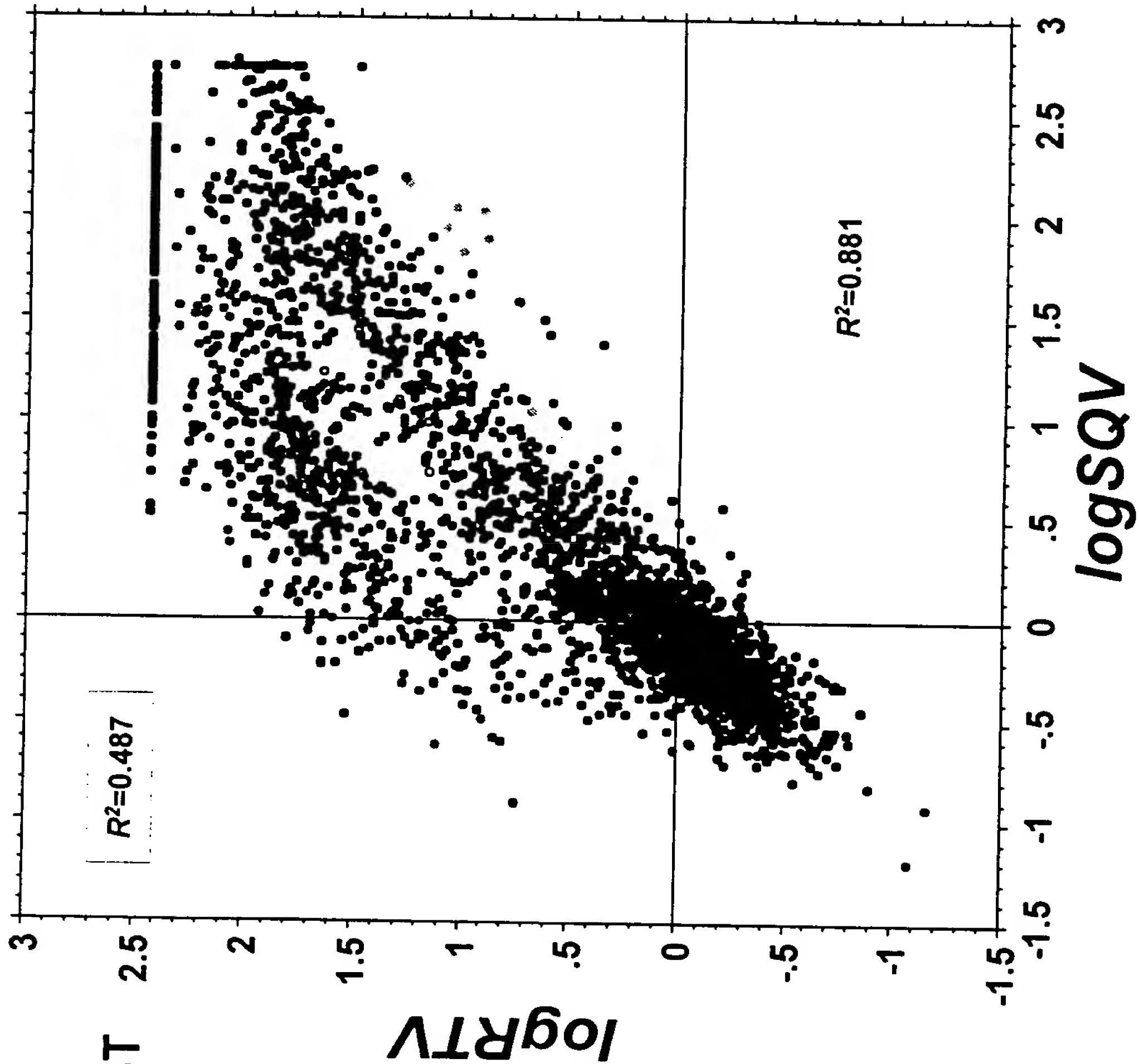


49/50

FIGURE 27

SQV vs. RTV,
split by V82AFST
and G48V

- V82AFST, G48 wt
- G48V, V82 wt
- G48V, V82AFST
- G48 wt, V82 wt





50/50

FIGURE 28

